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$4,000,000,000 for Navy Asked by Admiral Stark; Brewster Wins in Maine

The World's Day—At a Glance
June 18, 1940

In Washington: Red Cross to Continue Aid

Defense figures soared to a new high today when Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, unexpectedly recommended before the House Naval Committee a $4,000,000,000 expansion of the Navy to give the country the greatest fleet in world history. The proposed program would add about 200 fighting ships to the Navy.

The Senate voted down a proposal by Senator John G. Townsend (R) of Delaware to end the Administration's authority to purchase foreign silver.

The possibility that a Republican may run for the vice-presidency on a "nonpartisan" ticket headed by President Roosevelt this fall is being discussed in Democratic circles here.

The Red Cross announced it would continue to send relief to France on condition that the supplies would go "solely to those French men, women, and children and refugees for whom it was intended."

The Senate voted 76 to 0 approving legislation declaring that the United States would not acquiesce in any transfer of Western Hemisphere possessions from one non-American nation to another.

President Roosevelt signed documents "freezing" well over $1,000,000,000 of French credit and capital in the United States.

Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, made public plans to organize two new streamlined Army divisions, designed to strike with greater speed than old-type Army units, one on the West Coast, another on the East.

The Navy announced that the Cruiser Quincy was calling at Montevideo, Uruguay, where widespread Nazi activities have been under investigation recently by a committee of the Uruguayan Congress. The Quincy already has visited Rio De Janeiro in Brazil. Another United States Cruiser, the Wichita, also is in South American waters.

Lehman Increases New York State Police Force

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Gov. Herbert Lehman pressed New York's defense program a step further today with announcement that 100 men will be added to State Police forces, July 1. He said "a substantial part" of the increased personnel will be assigned to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

In New England: Willkie Holds Lead

Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor of Maine and now a Representative in Congress, won the Republican nomination for United States Senator in his traditionally Republican State. He will be opposed by another former Governor, Louis J. Brann, the Democratic nominee, in the September election. [Returns from the Maine Primary: Page 11.]

A survey of the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican National Convention, conducted today by The Christian Science Monitor, indicated that 20 or more of the 34 delegates favor Wendell L. Willkie as the G. O. P. Presidential nominee. [Details: Page 11.]

Yale University conferred degrees upon 652 seniors in three of its colleges, bestowing two of its highest undergraduate honors on McGeorge Bundy of Boston. [Details: Page 11.] Commencement Day also is being marked by Northeastern University and the New England Conservatory of Music. [Details: Page 12.]

French Bonds Slump $30 in N. Y. Trading

NEW YORK (AP)—French Government 7 per cent bonds, trading in the stock exchange for the first time since France sought peace with Germany, sold at $970 per $1,000 par value today, off $30 from the last transaction on Saturday. The sweeping rise in German and Italian issues slackened. German 7s rose $7.50 to $257.50 per $1,000 bond, then fell back. Italian 7s advanced $20 to $600 per $1,000 face value, compared with only $352.50 a week ago.

War Summary: Dictators Ponder Peace Terms

Hitler and Mussolini met in Munich to decide the terms which they will make in response to France's request for peace. [Details: Page 1.]

Prime Minister Churchill hinted that France might continue the fight in some form. But he depicted Britain as carrying on the battle of civilization—a battle, the loss of which would involve dire consequences even in the United States. [Details: Page 4.]

German advance continues as French await word of German peace terms.

Belfort taken, removes another key point in the Maginot Line. Metz also was reported taken and Colmar, though the French hold out around Thionville. [Details: Page 5.]

Le Creusot falls, giving the Germans possession of the great armament center.

Maginot defenders contrived to escape before the Germans could trap them, coming in at the rear. Some 350,000 made their way south to the neighborhood of Lyons.

Alsace and Lorraine were practically cut off from the rest of France, although owing to the mountainous character of the country the troops escaped.

The Queen Elizabeth, world's largest passenger vessel, was unofficially reported to be trying to sail from New York on a wartime mission. Meanwhile the 30,000-ton French Pasteur sailed from New York under orders of the British Admiralty laden with American-made war supplies.

At sea Germany claimed that 170,000 tons of Allied shipping had been sunk by German warplanes in the estuary of the River Loire. [Details: Page 5.]

The Swiss Government met to decide what is to be done with French refugees and soldiers. Apart from French wounded, it is believed that only about 400 French soldiers have abandoned the fight and entered Switzerland so far. About 7,000 noncombatants came in, but many returned to France.

Continued fighting by the French was seen in reports that General Nogues, leading France's North African Army, and General Mittelhauser, commanding the French Army in the Near East, had decided to continue fighting.

Egypt prohibited all trade between Egyptian and Italian subjects. A general custodian was named to take over confiscated Italian property estimated to be several million dollars.

The United States was asked to take citizens out of Chunking, provisional Capital of China. Chungking has been under repeated bombing since May 28. The United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew is understood to have replied that Japan will be held responsible for any incidents involving Americans.

Britain requested interest-free loans. The Chancellor of the Exchequer asked all who could do so to make such war loans, to be paid three months after conclusion of the peace treaty.

Defeat of Allies Held End to Freedom

LONDON (AP)—Lieut.-Col. Leopold C. M. S. Amery, Secretary for India, has warned that if Adolf Hitler's "merciless" onslaught on an "ill-prepared world" succeeds, it will be "an end to the Magna Charta and all it has stood for" on both sides of the Atlantic.

Speaking on the 725th anniversary of the Magna Charta, Colonel Amery declared that the document is a "living bond" between Britain and the United States.

"Defeat of the Allies would mean not only loss of their own freedom," he said, June 15. "It would mean extinction of freedom even as an ideal among mankind.

"Everywhere men would turn to worship new gods of arbitrary power, of racial arrogance and of mechanized thought."

Such an outcome, he said, "is unthinkable. . . . At all hazards, at all costs, we must win. For us there can be no compromise, no truce, only victory."

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Electricity Is Used To 'Dissolve' Engine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portsmouth, N. H., June 18

Almost a year ago a Boston & Maine locomotive and tender plunged into the Piscataqua River at the site of the new Maine-New Hampshire Bridge. In order to clear the channel for transportation, removal of the locomotive—which cuts clearance 20 feet—has been deemed necessary.

Lifting of the locomotive was not considered economically sound in view of its small salvage value. So the process of disintegration by electrolysis has been started.

This is slow but comparatively economical. From a tugboat divers have gone down to the floor of the river and attached cables and plates to the locomotive.

The ocean water serves as electrolyte. How long it will take to disintegrate the 123 tons of metal that is in the locomotive and tender is not known.

Uruguay Law Aimed Against 'Fifth Columns'

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 18 (AP)—A Government measure regulating the right of association with a view to suppressing organizations which might carry on "fifth column" activities became a law early this morning with Senate approval.

The Senate passed the measure without amendments after long deliberations.

The Chamber of Deputies had given its approval on June 13. The German Minister, Otto Langmann, already had closed all Nazi centers and organizations in Uruguay in expectation that the measure would become a law.

Eleven Germans are under arrest and Government sources said Julio Daldorf, chief of Nazi units in this country, might be asked to leave.

A Government commission, whose appointment was the first step taken to counteract "fifth columnists" in South America, was said in informed circles to have prepared a report making the following charges:

1. There exists in Uruguay a perfectly prepared Nazi organization which depends for its direction upon the German Legation.
2. A propaganda group exists in every German school in Uruguay.
3. A complete plan for infiltration of Nazi followers through every phase of Uruguayan life has been put into effect through various German centers and their affiliates.

Canada curbs "fifth column": Page 18.

Dewey Issues 5-Point Plan As U. S. Need

G. O. P. candidate for presidency in Boston calls for 'leadership' and 'competency.'

Faced with a swiftly rising tide of pro-Willkie sentiment among Massachusetts delegates — estimated in a survey made by The Christian Science Monitor this morning to run as high as 20 out of the 34 votes—District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York made an emergency foray here today in support of his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination.

Scheduled for a number of conferences with delegates as well as a luncheon with them, Mr. Dewey took time in an interview to outline a five-point program which he said the country desperately needs, and which Mr. Dewey feels President Roosevelt should put into immediate effect:

1. Complete housecleaning of the Government, including installation of nine new cabinet officers, "who represent the best in brains and ability the country can produce." Mr. Dewey emphatically excluded Secretary of State Cordell Hull from this "housecleaning." "I have great respect for Mr. Hull," he said.
2. The war on business should be called off immediately. The men who waged this war should be fired at once. He specifically named Mr. Hopkins and Madam Perkins.
3. Congress should stay in session and give us a complete revision of the Nation's tax structure, a job that hasn't been done for 100 years.
4. The National Defense Board must be given authority and not left to the whim of the President.
5. A Civilian Home Defense Board should be established.

This board, outlined in some detail in a speech Mr. Dewey made last night in Burlington, Vt., would be organized by Congressional action, and would study what civilians might do in defense of the Nation, including total industrial mobilization.

With this much off his chest, Mr. Dewey—looking bright and fresh and showing no signs of an arduous pre-convention campaign that has taken him into all but two of the 48 states—affably launched into a wide range of topics.

Every possible aid should be given to England, he said, but added that he had found the sentiment of the country to be wholly against sending troops, and that this viewpoint continued to be his own.

Survey of Willkie strength: Page 11.

Führer, Duce Meet in Munich; France Fights On for 'Honor'; U.S. Aids Millions of Refugees

Wide World

The Paths of Refugees and Relief Cross in France

A stream of refugees, fleeing from the war-torn areas of France, stand aside on a country road to watch a fleet of ambulances belonging to the American Field Service move up toward the front to aid in the task of evacuation before the onslaughts of the military might of Nazi Germany.

Bavarian City greets Axis leaders with all pomp while French Cabinet awaits.

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—The German radio issued the following announcement today from Munich: "The Führer and the Duce, in a conference in Munich today, agreed upon the attitude of both Governments toward the French demand for an armistice." No details were given.

By the Associated Press

MUNICH, Germany, June 18—Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini sat down today in Munich—the old Bavarian City where so much of the world's history has been made in recent years—to draft their terms in response to France's appeal for peace.

Herr Hitler arrived first, entering the City with all the pomp of a present-day Napoleon while the church bells rang and the people cried out their heils.

Signor Mussolini, the Number 2 partner in the Rome-Berlin Axis, arrived just three hours later—at 3 p. m.

They met—Hitler and Mussolini—in an atmosphere which suggested that the bargain might be a hard one for France. For, while nothing was said officially here and there was every prospect that the policy of silence would go on for hours, authorized German sources had thus declared:

"France must understand clearly that the vanquished cannot make demands!"

Reminiscent of 1938

It seemed likely that Munich—as it was on another occasion now more than a year ago when Britain and France decided not to fight for Czechoslovakia—would be only a place for action, and that what was done might be announced not here but in Berlin and Rome.

Joachim Von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, conducted Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, and others to the Prinz Karl Palace.

The shouting crowds along the streets were witnessing then a virtual repetition of another Munich conference—one of September, 1938, except that this time it was France, and not Czechoslovakia, whose fate would be affected.

In the Führerhaus—the Führer's building of ornate stone—Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini began their discussion late in the day, sitting down in Herr Hitler's study.

Signor Mussolini went there from Prinz Karl Palace, accompanied by Herr Von Ribbentrop. Herr Hitler met the Italian leader at the gate of the Führerhaus.

Crowds Sing in Streets

All schools in the City were closed for the day, as were all business houses on the streets traversed by the Ministers and military men. All youth and adult party organizations were out on the streets and their singing echoed all through the City.

Signor Mussolini wore his accustomed look of belligerent determination as he marched out of the main railroad station with Herr

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U. S. Speeds Work of Relief For Millions of Refugees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—America is tackling the greatest humanitarian job in history—the relief of European war refugees by the millions — with 307 organizations already recognized by the State Department, and with President Roosevelt's $50,000,000 appropriation for the Red Cross moving forward.

Fleeing from country to country before the Nazi lash, the refugees are cornered in the few remaining areas of democratic Europe. And these areas dwindle with each day's news.

To help these people—the French, Belgians, British, Dutch, Poles, Scandinavians, and persecuted Germans—is held by many to be a mandate the Nation should voluntarily impose upon itself.

The Task of Rebuilding

When the war which now encircles one half the globe shall have ended, the fugitives and their children will have to rebuild a world in ruins. With them will reside the power to construct a world to bless all mankind or to keep it in subjection and fear. American aid in large measure is needed to give them strength and hope for the future.

Encouragement and the building of morale have a well defined place in the program of the social salvaging organizations — to call them philanthropic agencies would be inadequate—working in the front lines of European relief.

"Scientific progress has made the world a neighborhood," an official of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association's World Service said. "It remains for moral progress to make it neighborly. The alternative is the engulfing of all progress."

The Danger of Famine

Experts—those in charge of relief operations abroad—warn that drastic measures, more comprehensive than shipment of food and supplies must be taken to forestall the famine they see as imminent in the countries the German armies have overrun. Only large scale inter-governmental assistance can meet all phases of the problem that has now become too large for private agencies to cope with, they assert.

It reached a new peak when the Nazi invasion of the Low Countries sent about 5,000,000 refugees into France—a number equalled in the forced migration out of Poland and the earlier exodus of Jews and anti-Nazis from the German Reich. The threefold problem is:

1. How to subsidize relief.
2. How to transport food and other supplies in the face of rapidly decreasing routes to ports of need.
3. Where to find new homelands for some of the refugees.

Government Aid

In addition to the generous contribution of individuals, the President's recent request for a Congressional appropriation of $50,000,000 to be allocated to the American Red Cross and other agencies for European aid is seen as a move toward inter-governmental administration of the relief problem. The transportation task, complicated by the shortage of Allied shipping resources and Federal ban on American vessels entering the war zones; restrictive immigration laws by various countries outside of Europe, and the release of surplus food supplies are problems under consideration by the Government in connection with refugee relief at the behest of Allied Governments and relief agencies here.

These agencies are far more numerous than is generally imagined. Credit it to American generosity or American enterprise, as one may prefer, no less than 307 organizations in the Nation have applied to the State Department for recognition and have been authorized to raise funds by public subscription for refugees and war victims of the belligerent countries alone—France, Poland, the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and Germany. This does not include agencies for relief in countries which never have been officially recognized as being in a state of war, such as Finland, China, and Japan.

The vast sums raised by the Church Council for China aid, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian As-

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Britain Ready With Courage For Invasion

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill proclaimed today to his Parliament and people the beginning of "the Battle for Britain" and declared direly that its loss would plunge even the United States "in the abyss of a new Dark Age."

To a House of Commons echoing with cheers, he cried: "Let us brace ourselves to our duty. And so bear ourselves that if the British Empire and Commonwealth lasts for a thousand years, men will still say: 'This was their finest hour.'" [Details of the Prime Minister's address: Page 4.]

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—As the full import of the fall of France beats in upon Britain with a dull, wave-like impact, the Government and the people of these islands are preparing themselves with magnificent courage and calm to meet problems greater than any they have ever faced before.

Invasion, hitherto regarded as a vague distant possibility, has now come to be considered by most people an imminent certainty. Every day England's peaceful shores bristle with more barricades. Her shady lanes are blocked with more barriers and tanktraps. Her towns and cities, sandbagged and guarded, are taking on increasingly the aspect of fortresses.

There is no more striking sym-

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Intimate Message from Washington

Western Hemisphere Defense Embodies Commercial Concessions as Well as Military Preparedness; Republics Unsympathetic Toward Nazi Economics

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Defense of the Western Hemisphere is partly a matter of battleships and partly of trade. In days to come it may be difficult to say which is more important, Mr. Roosevelt recognizes this in his call to four cabinet members to prepare an all-American trade program. Its purpose is obviously to meet and forestall totalitarian economic penetration.

The vulnerability of most of the 20 Latin republics to such penetration is easy to see. They desperately need to sell their goods abroad and the normal need has been enhanced by the interruptions which have already occurred in Europe. If Germany breaks the blockade she will be in a position to buy vast amounts of Latin-American goods; if she wins the war and creates an economic hegemony in Europe she will be in a commanding position to dictate terms upon which the Latin republics must deal.

The feature of the German trade system is the barter arrangement by which goods are exchanged for goods, rather than money. The two-fold effect of this system is to require the importer to accept German goods in payment, which means that goods of other countries are largely excluded; and second, that, by a species of trade pressure, or blackmail, political ideologies are exported along with Nazi goods.

Acting together, the countries of the Western Hemisphere are strong enough to deal with any other trade system, but if the individual republics must deal alone with Germany they will have to accept its terms. This means that the United States has an immediate stake in the affair. Now for almost the first time, professions of an idealistic desire to expand New World trade and promote better understanding are linked with the very deepest motives of self-interest.

Crops Duplicated in U. S.

Unfortunately, much of the food and fiber goods exported from Latin America duplicate crops raised in the United States. Everyone knows of the U. S. embargo of Argentine beef, the recent outcry in Congress because the Navy was buying Argentine canned beef, and the Senate's 5 year refusal to ratify the sanitary agreement with the Argentine.

The time has come when economic nationalism must give way to something broader, hemisphere defense. The whole question of tariffs, trade barriers and the like in connection with New World countries must now be reconsidered.

A handy figure to remember is that total exports of Latin-American countries run to about $2,000,000,000 a year. Of this the United States imports about $300,000,000 to $600,000,000. Much of the sum total represents inter-American trading among the Latin republics themselves. In 1938 exports to Germany amounted to only about $200,000,000, and to the five best non-hemisphere countries, Germany, England, Japan, France and Italy combined, about $600,000,000.

It has been proposed that unified action be taken in the form of a single agency handling all foreign trade, exports and imports of the republics, to the end that a competitive equality be created capable of meeting the Nazi barter economy which is being set up in the rear of Germany's conquests.

What this would amount to if successful, would be a system under which the United States would underwrite the exports of Latin America in whole or in part, under a cash or barter arrangement, possibly implemented by the proposed new Inter-American bank, and either absorb the exports itself or market them in behalf of the republics.

Banking Facilities Adequate

The Inter-American bank proposal has been received none too enthusiastically in Latin America largely because the banking requirements there, as the London Economist explained recently, "are already adequately met." What the 20 republics want primarily is markets; they have had many loans from American financial houses and have held none too high respect for the moneylender, particularly as some of these loans have been ill-considered and ill-advised.

Washington officials declare, however, that there is still room for judicious loans for specific purposes, rather than open loans to governments, as in times past.

Adolf Hitler has left no doubt how he feels toward Latin-American countries. Hermann Rauschning in "The Voice of Destruction" quoted him as saying of Brazil: "We shall create a new Germany there. We shall find everything we need there." Of Mexico he said "it could solve all of the Reich's difficulties." It is a country "that cries for a capable master . . . with the treasury of Mexican soil Germany could be rich and great." And of the United States Government he commented, that it "is the last disgusting death-rattle of a corrupt and outworn system."

The Latin republics are reported here to be strongly sympathetic with the democracies. They know what to expect from Hitler. If left to themselves and not forced to capitulate by Nazi pressure, they would withstand economic penetration. They are less democratic in government perhaps than idealists might wish, but they are far from sympathizing with Nazi totalitarianism. The time has come, from every viewpoint, when hemisphere defense requires some form of commercial concession as a counterpart to battleships.

Richard L. Strout

British Union With France Emergency Offer by London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 18—An offer which may form one of the milestones in the history of co-operation between European states—a solemn proposal to unite Britain and France as one nation—was disclosed to have been made to France by Britain just before the French Government made its decision to ask for peace.

Although it is presumed that the French Government rejected the proposal, there is still hope in many quarters that the British offer may form the groundwork for future co-operation.

The object of the projected union, it was stated, was to assist France and to support it "to the utmost" in the "hours of stress through which she was passing."

The draft declaration, which was communicated to the French Government by the British Ambassador on June 16, read in part as follows:

"At this most fateful moment in the history of the modern world, the Government of the United Kingdom and the French Republic make this declaration of indissoluble union and unyielding resolution in their common defense of justice and freedom against subjection to a system which reduces mankind to a life of robots and slaves.

"The two governments declare that France and Great Britain shall no longer be two but one Franco-British union.

"The constitution of the Union will provide for joint organs of defense, foreign, financial, and economic policies.

"Every citizen of France will enjoy immediately citizenship of Great Britain, every British subject will become a citizen of France.

Both countries will share responsibility for the repair of the devastation of war wherever it occurs in their territories, and the resources of both shall be equally and as one applied to that purpose.

"During the war there shall be a single war cabinet and all the forces of Britain and France, whether on land, sea, or in the air, will be placed under its direction. It will govern from wherever it best can. The two Parliaments will be formally associated.

"The nations of the British Empire are already forming new armies. France will keep her available forces in the field, on the sea, and in the air. The Union appeals to the United States to fortify the economic resources of the Allies and to bring her powerful material aid to the common cause.

"The Union will concentrate its whole energy against the power of the enemy no matter where the battle may be.

"And thus we shall conquer."

U. S. Speeds Relief for War Refugees

Continued from Page 1

sociation, the American Medical Bureau for Aid to China and other organizations working in the Orient and by the Finnish Relief Fund, which collected and disbursed $1,600,000 under the supervision of Herbert Hoover, belong to a second list of America's foreign philanthropies.

The agencies represent every race and creed, although the major organizations now operating in France and serving as administrative units for the smaller bodies are nonsectarian. They are the American Red Cross, the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), the American Friends of France, headed by Miss Anne Morgan, all of them working in close co-operation. They come into the present relief picture bringing with them experience garnered through years that includes service in the first World War. The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, subventioning Jewish relief agencies in France to care for Jewish refugees from all parts of Europe, is co-operating with the nonsectarian agencies to meet the present acute distress that transcends racial barriers.

The largest clearing house—the American Red Cross—answerable to the War Department for its operations, is the sole administrative agency for more than half of the 307 organizations registered with the State Department up to April 27.

Guard Against Rackets

Measures have been taken by the State Department to protect American givers from racketeering practices under the guise of charity. Organizations are required to register with the Secretary of State, list chapters or affiliates, keep specified records and render periodic financial and general reports. Employment of solicitors on a commission basis, the use of the "remit-or-return" method of collecting money, the arrangement of benefit events where cost exceeds 30 per cent of the gross proceeds and other wasteful or unethical methods of collecting money are prohibited.

According to Joseph Green, head of the Division of Control of the State Department which supervises the war relief activities, only two organizations on the list of 307 are under scrutiny as being subject to suspicion.

Community Chest System

A central agency to collect and distribute all war and refugee relief in order to eliminate waste and duplication has been advocated. This would involve revision of the Act of Congress under Section VIII of the Neutrality Act which established the present system, and, more, the gigantic task of moulding into a single unit a multitude of groups with diverse interests and spheres of influence here.

One plan being studied would apply to foreign relief a system akin to the community chests, with one organization collecting funds for all foreign relief and distributing them to distressed areas abroad on a pro rata basis according to need or other factors.

To some, however, this effort seems unjustified in view of the inspiring singleness of purpose that dominates the work of all agencies in areas of acute distress. Spokesmen of several major units said their field workers virtually forget the agency they represent and pool resources in their efforts to help every man, woman and child in need.

Funds, as well as personnel, are transferred to keep pace with the needs of the moment. Thus the American Red Cross has given 1,000,000 francs to the American Friends of France, headed by Miss Morgan; 4,000,000 francs to the International Commission for Aid to Refugee Children, sponsored by the Quaker Unit, and various sums to the official French co-ordinating agency, the Secors Americain aux de la Guerre.

Co-operation in Poland

An example of interagency co-operation of personnel is found in the Polish relief sector. When people from every walk of life fled the Nazi invasion of Poland to border countries, the Commission for Polish relief, accredited co-ordinating body for Polish Relief groups here, found itself short-handed. Two staff members of the European Young Men's Christian Association—Paul Super and James W. Brown—hastened to its aid. They set up relief centers for the Commission in Bucharest and Rumania, working in a joint capacity for both agencies. To avoid confusion among American givers, only passing mention of the Y. M. C. A. was made in ensuing accounts to the public. Like other relief aides, who move with the swiftly shifting scene of distress in Europe, Mr. Super has gone to France to work among the Polish soldiers there.

It has been said by field workers in Europe that Americans cannot grasp the catastrophe nor the meaning of relief they extend. The value of the latter comes out in the report of a Polish Government official who escaped to this country. He told of the anxiety and strain among his townspeople as the rumble of the advancing Nazi military machine became daily louder. Gathering such possessions as they could carry by hand, the desperate people prepared to walk 400 miles to Bucharest, for they had heard that an American relief center had been established there, he said.

While it is difficult under the present situation to obtain in one piece a picture of the relief agencies in action, samples gathered here and there supply a picture of admirable flexibility in the face of fearful obstacles.

Many Problems Solved

Nazi confiscation of welfare centers and interference with social work by the German Secret Police, as in the case of the Y. M. C. A. in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and other countries; substantial losses in equipment and materials suffered by the Salvation Army and the Red Cross, with the international headquarters of the Salvation Army in London reporting an estimated loss of $135,000 in equipment from the Nazi invasion of the Lowlands, and the sign that greets United States relief vessels with increasing frequency, "Road Closed—Use Detour," after months of patient diplomatic negotiations by relief administrators, comprise a few of the routine problems they must solve.

Speed marks their emergency work. When Nazi troops marched on the Low Countries on May 10, Wayne Chatfield-Taylor left Geneva to establish emergency headquarters of the American Red Cross in Paris. Ten experts in dealing with "disaster" jobs joined him. A staff member from the "Helsinki beat" was called; three representatives came from New York by Clipper and two more left here by fast steamship the following day. Working as liasson men, they tabulated needs from reports of the French, Dutch and Belgian Red Cross and made them known to the American public at once.

The Red Cross administers three types of emergency relief. It purchases supplies here for shipment to foreign ports, cables funds to stricken areas for purchase of food when every hour counts and recruits volunteer workers here to make garments and assist in office work. Up to June 7, the Red Cross either shipped or designated for France cash contributions and purchased supplies amounting to $2,510,000. The first of a fleet of "mercy ships," the McKeesport, bearing a $1,000,000 cargo, left here for France on June 15. Garments for France valued at $103,288 have been made by the 350,000 volunteers in Red Cross chapters throughout the Nation.

Spanish Relief Work

The American Friends Service Committee, a much smaller but hardly less renowned relief body, was helping the French Government to care for 180,000 Spanish refugees and French evacuees when the influx of Belgian and Dutch refugees brought a new and overwhelming need for relief. At the last count, the Quaker unit had established 13 emergency centers along the roads to safety which fleeing throngs were taking. They put up as many of the homeless as they could for the night, provided food and sent them on to make way for a new contingent of needy ones. Howard E. Kerschner, director of field operations for the Quakers in France, is in charge of the 50 American and British aides, experts in administration, health and purchasing for large-scale emergencies, who receive a salary of $14 a week, designated as "enough to eat and sleep on."

The American Friends of France is the smallest, but one of the most dramatic, of the three organizations which thus far dominate the relief scene in France and to whom many American organizations send donations. French peasants, remembering the ministrations of Miss Morgan's group during the first World War, today are glad to receive the evacuees she brings to them.

"I remember how it was to be a refugee," they say.

Composed of volunteer ambulance drivers, welfare workers and nurses, Miss Morgan's unit was designated for civilian relief by French authorities at the outbreak of hostilities early in September of last year. The unit assisted them to evacuate the civil population in areas along the front. In the early days of the war, the unit supervised the evacuation of 65,000 Alsatian refugees and established five centers to care for them at Blerancourt (Aisne), Revin (Ardennes), Bellac (Haute Vienne) and later at Nayeene and Vendee. The latest report from American headquarters at 3 Sutton Place, New York, lists the operation under the committee's supervision of six relief posts and several social welfare centers for the demoralized evacuees.

Transportation Study

Preparatory to the German assault, Miss Morgan co-operated with authorities of the French Army in studying transportation facilities for quick evacuation, superintended the assemblage of reserves of food supplies and clothing and trained the civilian population to meet the situation. The committee's nurses manned evacuation trains.

Jewish relief organizations in France, subsidized by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, co-operate with the many agencies attempting to stem the headlong refugee tide. In addition to sharing the general burden, these organizations continue to care for German refugee women and children in France, for East European families and for male German-Jewish refugees in France who have been re-interned with all German nationals since the Battle of Flanders. According to a report by Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, Vice-Chairman of the American-Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, here, there are 150,000 East European Jews in France, of whom large numbers require relief, and 42,000 from other countries. About 12,500 of these are dependent women and children, families of the re-interned German nationals.

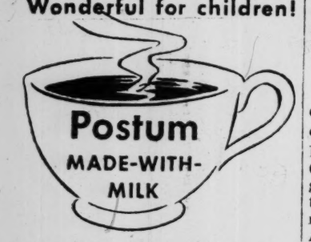
Describing the dilemma of the French Government, Morris C. Troper, Chairman of the European Executive Council of the Joint Distribution Committee, said the French Government had released German nationals, but re-interned them after the Battle of Flanders. Mr. Troper added that the French Government felt it was impossible to admit German Jews to the French Army, involving, as it did, sending them to the Maginot Line, with the consequent danger of their recapture by the Germans. Mr. Troper added that most of the refugees who could do so enlisted in the Foreign Legion, and that the rest were in auxiliary war service.

The Cost of Relief

During the first six months of the war in Europe, up to the beginning of March, $9,800,000 was contributed by the American people for relief work in Europe and Asia, according to a survey by the National Information Bureau. The contributions were for aid in the belligerent countries and for rehabilitation of refugees. Twelve agencies received 72 per cent of the total contributed. They are:

Finnish Relief Fund, $2,500,000; American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (to Dec., 1939), $1,750,000; Hadassah, Inc. (women's organizations for aid in Palestine), $720,000; American Red Cross (expenditures for European war relief totaled $1,170,000), $650,000; Church Committee for China Relief, $250,000; Polish National Alliance of U. S. of North America, $240,000; Polish American Council, $200,000; American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, $170,000; Bishops Committee for Polish Relief, $140,000; Commission for Polish Relief, $130,000; American Society for British Medical and Civilian Aid, Inc., $130,000; American Society for French Medical and Civilian Aid, Inc., $130,000.

Wonderful for children!



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American Air Defense Speeds Forward

Randolph Field

Flying Cadets Train for Army Wings

(1) High over Randolph Field, Texas, Uncle Sam's "West Point of the Air," soars a basic training plane manned by a flying cadet and instructor. Seven thousand pilots will be trained annually in the recently inaugurated Air Corps expansion program. Under this program cadets will be transformed into military pilots in slightly less than a year. The training course is free to flying cadets, who also receive $75 a month during the training period. This is increased to $205 a month after graduation and appointment as a second lieutenant. (2) Edward F. McGee, Jr., Cochituate, Mass.; (3) Gordon Curtis, Jr., Boston; (4) Archibald Campbell, West Newton, Mass.; (5) Hiram F. Conant, Cambridge, Mass.; (6) William V. Ellis, Brookline, Mass. This group of flying cadets is among those who are completing their basic flight training at Randolph Field this month.

Trade Schools Called Ready To Open for Summer Training

By the Associated Press

Responding to an increasing demand for specialized workers, vocational schools and industries throughout the nation report that they are giving greater attention to training men for whom there may be jobs under the national defense program.

Some public high schools will operate their industrial facilities this summer for the first time. Job-eager students, some of them middle-aged, are crowding trade and technical classrooms. Industries are preparing your employees for higher jobs. Congressional leaders have given consideration to providing Federal financial assistance to promoting skilled worker training if sufficient need develops. Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, said many of the country's 750 trade schools and 150 engineering educational centers could be reopened, if necessary, after the regular summer closing.

Skill Wanted

A survey by the Associated Press discloses a shortage of skilled workers only in scattered industrial communities, particularly in the Northeast, Middle West, and Pacific Coast regions. A sharp speedup of industrial activity, however, might quickly drain available pools of labor adequately qualified for technical openings, it was indicated.

Findings of the survey agree with an announcement in Washington by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, that "no general labor shortage exists at present." The Administrator said he based his statement on an inventory of State employment offices in April. But in anticipation of possible shortages and to meet local situations where "men wanted" signs already do not bring in qualified applicants, schools and industry, sometimes through a co-operative effort, have arranged necessary training, mostly in the metal trades. New York City's trade schools have few vacant seats. In Manhattan High School of Aviation Trades, 1,200 students applied for 400 openings. The New York State Education Department is completing a program to train 20,000 young men in various occupations.

Schools in Los Angeles, Seattle, Wash., Buffalo, N. Y., San Diego, Calif., Paterson, N. J., and other cities are working overtime to prepare young men as mechanics in aircraft factories. The Edison Vocational School at Seattle reports that because of the aviation industry boom, it is foregoing its usual summer vacation period. It has long waiting lists of prospective students. In the Los Angeles area, the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation is training 40 young employees in a four-year technical course under the Federal Apprentice Labor Standard Act. The Douglas Aircraft Company offers some courses to employees and furnishes instructors and materials to schools and colleges.

East and South

At Buffalo, N. Y., where Curtiss-Wright has been depending almost exclusively on its own school, the city recently took steps to expand such training in aeronautical courses. Col. Frank E. Lowe, Director of Associated Industries of Maine, a promotional organization embracing most large Maine industries, said the "question of apprenticeship training has been discussed" in that group.

The Newport News, Va., Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, which operates its own apprentice school, reports a capacity enrollment. The Florida Industrial Commission, employers, and the State Department of Education are co-operating in maintaining apprentice schools in that State. An apprentice training program is being planned in Tennessee. The North Carolina State College has just put into effect a "co-operative plan of engineering education," by which students needing final assistance may study at the college for six months and spend six months working at prevailing wages in industries allied with the program.

Carl A. Gray, chairman of a commission established to re-train middle-aged men in Connecticut, said more than 2,600 persons who have passed through the commission schools have been placed in industry. Industry furnishes instructors and in some cases machinery.

Russia Setting Up Radio Off Alaska

NOME, Alaska (AP)—Little Diomede Island Eskimos substantiated reports that the Soviet Government is constructing a weather and radio station in a new village on Big Diomede Island—four miles from United States territory and only 150 miles northwest of Nome.

Dwight Milligrok and David Kanveak said they saw 10 small sailing whaleboats, carrying lumber and wireless equipment, arrive at Big Diomede from Asiatic Russia about the middle of May. Kanveak said the boats were still making trips between Russia and Big Diomede a week ago when he left Little Diomede on the American side of the International boundary.

The Eskimos made no mention of a report that the Russians also were building an air field on Big Diomede.

The Eskimos said there were only five Russians on the island. Earlier reports set the number at 25.

About 50 Eskimos and one white man lived on Big Diomede last winter. In former years, only one or two Eskimo families have braved the winters on the barren, rocky island.

Record Class Of Army Fliers To Get Wings

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 18 (AP)—The largest graduating class in the history of the Army Air Corps' advanced flying school at Kelly Field will complete training this week and make room for a fresh batch of fledgling fliers.

The class of 236—the third to finish advanced training in 1940—will receive their diplomas June 21, along with commissions as Second Lieutenants in the Air Corps Reserve. One hundred of these men will report to Randolph Field—the West Point of the Air—to complete a flying instructor's school.

An Air Corps announcement said this course, which already has started for the 100 potential teachers, will qualify the men "for the tremendous Air Corps expansion now under way."

Other graduates will be assigned to extended active duty with the Air Corps to complete training in modern army planes. Officers who came to Kelly Field from other branches of the service will be transferred to the Air Corps in grade. This group includes 99 recent West Point graduates.

Kelly Field's record class goes into the Army after completing two streamlined basic courses, one at a civilian school under Army supervision and another at Randolph Field. The complete courses included approximately 225 hours of flying and 400 hours of ground school instruction.

Arms Call Met

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Edsel Ford said that the United States can be prepared "for all (war) emergencies before some people think it possible." Interviewed during a (CBS) broadcast of a Ford Motor Company program, he was asked whether preparedness work for the Government would interfere with regular automobile production. He replied:

"I see no reason to get hysterical about preparedness, nor why our part in it should interfere with our regular production—unless, of course, supplies of raw materials are curtailed, and there appears no immediate prospect of that happening."

Mr. Ford told reporters in Washington last week that P-40's, the latest models of air corps pursuit planes, were suitable for mass production "depending on what you mean by mass production."

Although he declined to estimate how many planes the Ford Company could turn out, the impression gained was that he supported the estimate of his father, Henry Ford, that 1,000 planes a day could be produced. The elder Ford stipulated, however, that production must not be hampered by "red tape."

700 Italians on Liner Expected to Be Freed

LONDON, June 18 (AP) — Seven hundred Italians who have been "imprisoned" for a week aboard the liner Monarch of Bermuda are expected finally to start for Lisbon tomorrow.

Floodlights will illuminate the ship and a special red, white, and blue flag will be painted on her sides.

Latin America Welcomes Plan for Export Cartel

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 18 (AP)—An official of the Ministry of Foreign Relations said yesterday that the Ministry approved "in principle" the United States plan of an inter-American cartel but was waiting to receive details officially before saying more.

Commenting on the United States Senate's approval of a bill declaring that the nation would not acquiesce in any transfer of Western Hemisphere possessions from one non-American nation to another, this official said:

"It was the obvious thing to do."

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—The Administration's plan for a gigantic New World economic cartel, the details of which are now being formulated by the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Commerce and Agriculture, will receive unanimous Latin-American support, according to State Department expectations.

If provided with sufficient safeguards of Latin-American national integrity, the plan, whereby the New World would pool its export surpluses and dispose of them through a central outlet, would provide a number of American nations with the means of escaping not only a totalitarian barter system out also the political meddling which has been found to accompany such a system.

State Department officials said today that all word from Latin America underlined fear of eventual Axis domination and a desire to corroborate with the United States in an economic defense of the Western Hemisphere.

"Economic Monroe Doctrine"

According to those closest to the formulation of what is already being called an "Economic Monroe Doctrine," the greatest need for the moment is speed in working out the cartel's details so that it may be presented to all the nations of the New World for suggestion and acceptance. It is recognized here that the capitulation of France may mean that a victorious Germany may be in a position to bring economic pressure upon Latin America far sooner than had been anticipated.

As unofficially outlined here, the plan would boil down to the United States buying from Latin America a large part of the approximately $550,000,000 worth of annual exports sent to Europe. Since much of this export surplus is identical with that produced by the United States, this country might be forced to "dump the goods in the ocean," but the concensus here is that this would be a cheap price to pay for preventing German-Italian domination.

At the same time, Administration officials believe that any Hemisphere-wide economic union should have as one of its basic tenets the encouragement of industrialization throughout Latin America. It is felt that increased industrialization would not only mean a new outlet for Latin America's raw materials, thus lessening dependence upon foreign markets, but that it would also place national defense, economics, and democracy upon a more stable basis throughout the New World.

Regular Sources Periled

It is pointed out that the newly organized Inter-American Bank would be an ideal means of financing this industrialization and that the United States, both through Government agencies and private industries, would be inclined to do all it could to develop new sources of supply in the Western Hemisphere since events in Europe and Asia now threaten many regular sources.

Many Latin-American nations are known to be anxious to borrow large sums in the United States to finance economically sound ventures, if there are sufficient safeguards against the fiasco that involved many earlier United States loans to its neighbors.

That something must be done to counteract the economic weapon which a victorious Germany could brandish toward Latin America is evident from the latest Department of Commerce figures showing that in 1938 the leading Latin-American nations sent 10.3 per cent of their exports to Germany, 15.9 per cent to Great Britain, 4 per cent to France, and 1.5 per cent to Italy. Thus Germany, if victorious, would control the market for nearly one third of all Latin-American exports. The importance of this is enhanced in that Latin-American production is geared to export rather than to internal consumption.

Japanese Envoys Meet

Evidence that war in Europe and Asia has not taken Old World eyes from the riches of the New was given here today when six Japanese envoys to various American nations met at the Japanese Embassy in Washington to discuss ways of stimulating Japanese trade with the Americas. While Washington is not inclined to fear Japanese influence in Latin America, due to radical differences, as much as German, Italian or Fascist-Spanish, it recognizes, however, that Japan could wield considerable ecoonmic pressure there if working in conjunction with totalitarian regimes elsewhere.

The two strongest points in favor of the Administration's cartel plan, according to State Department sources, is the growing trust in this country fostered by the good neighbor policy and by the bad taste left in Latin America by the German barter agreements prior to September, 1939.

These points add up to a growing Latin-American desire to co-operate with the United States and to an almost unparalleled opportunity for fostering a working democracy in a region which has frequently shown its doubt as to democracy's worth, it is held here.

"Tremendous Stake in Europe"

In discussing the need for seizing this opportunity, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace declared that "this entire hemisphere has a tremendous stake in the European market.

"If Europe organizes herself, so that all buying is done through one corporation, it is obvious that this hemisphere will have before it a job of consultation about the immediate organization of an effective bartering agency sufficiently powerful to play the same game as the Germans.

"The pressure from the foes of democracy will be enormous, but we shall have to stand pat, making concessions only after we have carefully thought through our fundamental positions.

"If a huge Germania corporation were to control the purchase of all of the exports of agricultural products from the New World to Europe, the effect would be felt on every farm and in every home in the New World," Mr. Wallace continued. "For example, 93 per cent of the meat exports from Latin America go to Europe. This is a matter of the greatest concern to the Argentine, Uruguay, and Brazil. If Argentina didn't like the terms of the Germania corporation, she might try to dump her meat on the American market to the disgust of the Western cattlemen.

"Seventy million dollars' worth of Latin-American coffee goes to Europe. Nearly $70,000,000 worth of wool goes from Latin America to Europe, and more than $50,000,000 worth of cotton. Argentina markets about $35,000,000 worth of linseed and $50,000,00 worth of corn annually in Europe. Cuba sells about $25,000,000 worth of sugar. Argentina sells about $40,000,000 worth of wheat, oats, and minor cereals.

"Of the $550,000,000 worth of Latin-American agricultural products normally sent each year to Europe, the greater part comes from Brazil and Argentina," the Secretary pointed out. "These two nations both have strong racial minorities whose sympathies may possibly be with Germany and Italy. Both Argentina and Brazil are exceedingly rich in potentialities; both have small populations relative to their huge natural resources. The Germans cannot help looking at them as two of the four choicest fur-bearing animals on this hemisphere."

Canada Intensifies Arming; Sympathy for France Voiced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 18—No spirit of recrimination against France can be noticed in circles in the Capital. Everywhere are heard expressions of profound sorrow for a gallant nation which had borne the brunt of the struggle against overwhelming odds. There is at the same time equally apparent the extremely sobering appreciation of the added burden laid upon the shoulders of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

In the House of Commons Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said, "While not minimizing the seriousness of the blow to the cause of the Allies I can say with confidence that the fate of France will strengthen rather than weaken Canada's determination to intensify our war effort with all the means in our power in the direction of increased measures of home defense, the necessity for which will now be apparent, and in the direction of further assistance to the United Kingdom." Applause followed the statement.

Canada is spurring on its program of production of war supplies and equipment. Announcement was made yesterday of a great increase in manufacture of antitank and antiaircraft shells. The statement says: "In every sphere of the entire munitions program both for Canadian and British account substantial progress has been made recently."

The Commons is pushing through a bill which greatly increases the power of the Minister of Munitions and Supply. The powers not only include the establishment of Government-owned and controlled industries but also give the Minister a wide measure of control over private industry engaged in the manufacture of essential war materials.

Canada's Bill

OTTAWA, June 18 (AP)—Canada will learn this week—probably Thursday—what its war effort is costing and how the finance Minister, Col. J. L. Ralston, proposes to raise additional funds.

Presentation of the largest budget in Canadian history, with some new taxes and increases in old ones, was indicated.

The war appropriaion bill, already passed by Parliament, runs to $700,000,000, and estimates of expenditures for normal governmental purposes in the next fiscal year total about $450,000,000.

Canada's total expenditure for war purposes in the four years of the World War totaled $1,000,000,000.

Naziism's Full Regimentation Shown in Institute Address

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 18—At the morning sitting of the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia, Lathrop Stoddard, who has recently spent several months in Germany as special foreign correspondent and has just brought from the press a book entitled "Into the Darkness: Nazi Germany today," spoke on "Nazi Germany as the New Sparta."

"Hitler and the Third Reich," he said, "may be best visualized as a super-battering ram, smashing its way to its ambitious goal by forceful means, and that is only another name for war. The German Army is merely the brazen spearhead of a nation organized and co-ordinated for war in its every part. I returned home convinced that the world had seen nothing comparable since the "totalitarian" militarism of ancient Sparta. "My sojourn in this new Sparta was a repellent and depressing experience. But the Germans are not supermen. The secret of Nazi successes is sheer hard work and self-sacrifice. If we Americans will work as hard in united, disciplined endeavor, we can do as well or better. And I believe we can do it without sacrificing our basic institutions and ideals."

Individual Merely a Cog

Mr. Stoddard then pointed out the leading ideals of the Nazi movement, chief of which, according to Nazi phraseology, is "the common weal above the individual advantage." "The individual is little more than a cog in a machine," he said. "Indeed, the very word 'individualism' is anathema. Incredible regimentation for every German is implicit in the Nazi regime."

As a result of masterly propaganda, Mr. Stoddard said, "an entire people, 80,000,000 strong, is welded into a living juggernaut of Mars—human history has probably never seen its equal."

John C. Dewilde, research associate, economist and Central European expert for the Foreign Policy Association, spoke on "The War Under Hitler," and confirmed almost everything Mr. Stoddard had said about the Nazis. He asserted: "Unquestionably, the Nazis have been successful in capturing the masses." They gave little people, he thinks, a feeling of importance, enthusiasm and confidence. "The young people," he declared, "are imbued with the new order. They have been made to feel that they are part of a great and growing movement destined to sweep the earth. They have willingly gone to death for their Führer and his conception of Germany's mission." Mr. Dewilde says the war brought the German people more unitedly than ever around Hitler. And he believes that even after a complete victory "the fundamental political and economic controls on which the Nazis' totalitarian rule rests would continue. These are the sources of their strength.

"We in America must frankly face the prospects of a continued Nazi rule for several more decades. And there is no guarantee that this drive will stop short at Europe's frontiers. We must be prepared to combat it," said Mr. Dewilde.

Doubt on Italy's Future

The afternoon sitting was devoted to Spain and Italy. Robert Gale Woolbert, assistant to the editor of Foreign Affairs, speaking on "The Prisoner of the Mediterranean" predicted a rather inglorious future for Italy. To be a great power, he thinks, a state must have four things—a great industrial plant, power facilities, a military spirit and access to the open ocean.

"My thesis is that Italy measures up to none of these criteria," Mr. Woolbert asserted. "Italy will always be the prisoner of the Mediterranean." "Mussolini," he went on to say, "is also the prisoner of his own policies. He has cut himself off from his natural allies, so he has no other alternative left but to throw himself on Hitler's mercy and become the Führer's gauleiter for Italy. If Hitler wins it does not seem likely that he will let Mussolini have impeded control over any of the three outlets to the Mediterranean. Italy will get only as much world trade as does not compete wit hthat of its Nazi senior partner."

Spain's Place in World

Jay Allen, foreign correspondent in Spain during the civil war there, spoke of "The Iberian Peninsula as a Battlefield of Imperialisms Old and New."

There was a very lively panel discussion on Spain's place in the present conflict and the concensus seemed to be it would not have much to win from a Hitler triumph.

A feature of the institute was an address by John W. Wheeler-Bennett, a distinguished Englishman, lecturer in international law and relations at the University of Virginia, given on "The Future of Great Britain." In moving words the speaker declared that Britain would fight on to the very end of its strength and he urged America to take up Britain's heritage as the defender of freedom, if Britain is destroyed. The audience responded to it as to no appeal that has yet been made.

Training of Youth Problem Taken to Radio in Australia

Behind the Microphone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia—This land of experimental industrial legislation has seized on radiocasting as an improved means of tackling its youth problems of unemployment and lack of training and education. With two years of work behind it, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, which controls radio stations on behalf of the State, feels that it has added yet another page to its list of successful experiments.

A young man, George Ivan Smith, evolved the idea, and with the aid of the Commission put it into effect. He endeavored to interest some of the great dailies in his plan for co-ordinating existing facilities for training and educating youth and for implementing new schemes. But there were difficulties which made him look to another field, and thus it was that he selected radio as his medium.

The first need recognized from a preliminary survey was that of bringing about co-ordination and expansion of existing facilities for developing young Australians who have left school and are beyond its educative facilities. The second was that Australian youth had no medium of expression. The third important consideration was the need for providing a common center from which Australia could be told of the work of youth organizations, and in which these might take their individual places in presenting a complete picture of Australian youth activity.

From the three considerations there sprang the first program, "Young Ideas," the culmination of three years' planning. Six months after the first session, another was added—the "Voice of Youth." "Young Ideas" is presented by young people for young people with young George Ivan Smith as program arranger. Young men and women between the ages of 16 and 25 years of age are those this program seeks to help, and it indicates the trend of the young and vital thought which will soon take the lead in Australia's march of progress. In it, under the heading of Social Service, young people are given an opportunity to express their views on public questions. There is also a General Information feature in which the speakers explain how current history is made, discuss advances in natural science, and in general endeavor to give the young people some understanding of world problems. Yet another section is devoted to Vocational Guidance, including advice on how to train for various positions, information as to rates of pay, and the requirements of employers. Under the heading of Education, an effort is made to bring to high school students new ideas about their textbooks, to provide an exchange of ideas between city and country students, and to bring to the microphone authorities qualified to express opinions on controversial questions.

The most fruitful section of the program has been that devoted to Social Service. In it, panel discussions are arranged between two, three or four young people. In the early stages, the participants were culled by George Ivan Smith from Youth clubs, schools, and sporting clubs. But very soon, letters came from other young men and women asking for an opportunity to give their messages. Since then, there has been no difficulty in finding young speakers and debaters.

It is the Social Service and the General Information subdivisions of the "Young Ideas" sessions which have attracted the greatest attention and on which, as a result, the A. B. C. has concentrated. The reason for the interest in these subjects, Mr. Smith suggests, may be because Australia is passing through an interesting political stage and is now taking a greater share in the burdens of Empire. Furthermore, it has its social problems to solve and, young Australia is stirring to a realization that it has a part to play in maintaining a true democracy.

Out of the "Young Ideas" session there sprang the "Voice of Youth" session. Speakers who show great ability, and subjects which produce the most original views, are taken from "Young Ideas," which is confined to the New South Wales program, and placed in the "Voice of Youth," which is radiocast to every State in the Commonwealth. The topics chosen are always of national interest, and the program co-ordinates youth organizations and their branches in various parts of the Commonwealth.

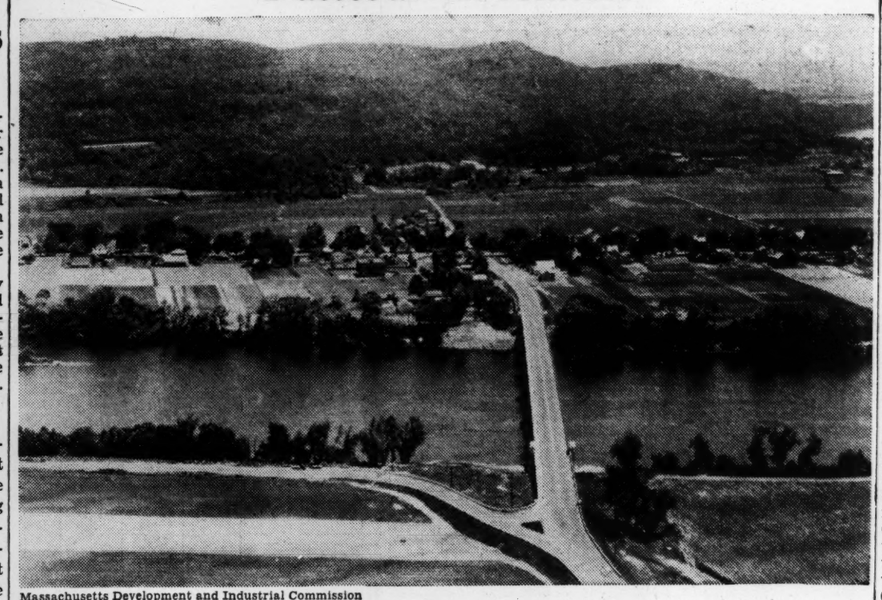
Councilmen to Pay Own Budget Deficits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Something new in the way of adjusting fiscal difficulties has been adopted by City Council. It requires Councilmen to make up deficits on their budgets out of their own salaries. The motion was made by Gary Paschal and adopted by a four-to-one ballot. Fred D. Marshall voted the sole "no" to the proposal, and urged that the Mayor act as a sort of police over spending by members of the Council, thus preventing them from exceeding their budgets.

The plan is designed to keep the Mayor posted each month on expenditures, Mr. Marshall said, and allows the chief executive to use his own discretion. Mr. Paschal expressed the opinion that the city would be able to operate within its budget if each Councilman operated within his.

Pastoral Loveliness



Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission

The Old World in Modern Massachusetts

Looking across the Pioneer Valley and the Connecticut River from Sugarloaf Mountain to the rural town of Sunderland and Mount Tobey.

Bay State Points to the Pioneer Valley

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The western part of Massachusetts long has been a region which has attracted those in search of restful vacation days midst pastoral scenes. Here too are the Berkshire Hills, small indeed, but easily accessible, exceptionally friendly, and beautiful to look upon. At their feet a lush valley rolls toward the meandering Connecticut River. It is called Pioneer Valley.

So lovely and unspoiled is this valley with its surrounding cities and villages that a Pioneer Valley Association was formed to make further known this region's vacation facilities. The Association took a novel way of doing it this year. They published a large map, after the manner of Currier and Ives who made a few maps with a curious third dimensional look. This old-fashioned decorative style was selected for the Pioneer Valley map because many of the towns and cities date back to the early seventeenth century and there are many historic places and items featured on the drawing.

There are 457 items on the map of things for the vacationist to do and see, and 4,000 words of carefully planned directions for scenic or historical drives.

The Pioneer Valley cities include Springfield, Holyoke, Westfield, Northampton, and Greenfield. The towns include the historic old Deerfield of Indian fame, Ludlow, Williamsburg, Chesterfield, and more than 60 others. The maps, that are suitable for framing, will be sent without charge as long as the supply lasts to anyone who writes to the Pioneer Valley Association, Northampton, Mass.

Free Visas

Canadians will have to obtain passports to enter the United States after July 1, but the United States Legation has ruled that all visas will be issued free. The Canadian passport office in Ottawa said under a "family passport" arrangement a man, his wife and all children under 16 years of age could enter the United States with one passport when they are traveling together. When they travel individually, however, separate passports will be necessary.

New Luxury Train

"The East Wind" is the appropriate name for the new luxury train which the Pennsylvania Railroad will put into service on June 21 linking Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia with Maine and other northern New England resorts. Operating on a daily schedule this summer, "The East Wind" will provide "breakfast-to-dinner" daylight runs on the fastest schedules ever made to and from these noted vacation areas. Supplementing the usual crew, uniformed "coach attendants" will be assigned to each train. Their duties will include

Tourabouts

keeping the coaches neat and clean and assisting and ministering to the comfort of passengers in every practicable way, as well as serving light refreshments.

Mountain Hiking

Throughout the summer guides of the National Park Service are conducting all-day and half-day hikes to points of interest in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Each week there will be an over-night hike to some camping spot. In addition to the hikes through the park, the Carolina Mountain Club conducts regularly scheduled hikes through the national forests and to various mountains.

Trust of French in Pétain Backs Decision to Give Up

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BORDEAUX, France, June 18—The words "il faut cesser le combat" (we must give up the struggle) heard over the air in Premier Pétain's noon radiocast to the French people yesterday came with the more overwhelming effect since the average Frenchman had considered Marshal Pétain's appointment as Premier a sign of intention to carry on the war with increased vigor.

However, it is doubtful whether there will be any widespread protest against the Premier's decision because the men at the front know better than anyone what overwhelming odds they face and the civilians know that the veteran Marshal, whose heroic defense of Verdun has become a national saga, would not give the word to cease the struggle except under pressure of absolute necessity.

Most of Equipment Lost

Indeed French resistance had been prolonged to a point at which a large part of the armored equipment and artillery had been lost, while the French armies, according to a military spokesman, had now been broken up into four groups without direct connection with each other.

A French official declared: "When we were at the last gasp and asked help from our fellow democracy in America, we learned (here six words censored) that America could not send enough material in the near future to affect the issue.

"Under such circumstances we had no choice except to act as we did."

Many Americans Trapped

Meanwhile the atmosphere of anxious waiting is shared for somewhat different reasons by a considerable number of Americans, who flocked here during the last week or 10 days, often losing almost all their personal possessions in Paris, and who see themselves trapped without visible means of reaching America, while the increasingly rapid German advance brings the war steadily closer to this part of France.

Nothing was known regarding any American boat in the near future, while the Clipper service has been booked until September.

Portugal will only grant a visa to holders of boat or Clipper tickets, and Spain grants visas only to persons holding a Portuguese visa.

French Keep Faith

BORDEAUX, France, June 18 (AP via Radio)—Paul Baudoin, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in a radiocast last night that France had never shown more fortitude than at the present time.

"France keeps her courage, her dignity and her faith in the future," he added.

"Germany's crushing superiority in men and materials has not crushed France's morale."

He praised the "great assistance" given France by the British Air Force, fleet and soldiers.

"We seek with honor to end the hostilities," he said.

"We are ready to lay down arms if we can get an honorable peace," declared M. Baudoin.

"—But we are never ready to accept shameful conditions which mean the end of the spiritual freedom of our people.

"If we are given the choice between resistance and honor, the French Army and the whole French people will know what to do."

Praising the help of Great Britain, Poland, Norway, Holland, and Belgium, M. Baudoin said "we all were insufficiently prepared for this war with its new methods.

"Our allies were unable to give us aid which the French Army, as the vanguard, needed. That is why Premier Pétain has asked the enemy for negotiations to cease fighting."

Relief Forces United for Stricken Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—Mobilization of the Nation's full powers to defeat misery and famine in Europe is gaining momentum, and relief organizations expect to continue to operate in France under German occupation, according to relief spokesmen here today.

A nation-wide campaign to marshal funds and volunteer ambulance drivers for the aid of Britain, who now must fight alone, was launched under the aegis of the British-American Ambulance Corps, William V. C. Ruxton, president, announced at headquarters, 46 Cedar Street, here, today.

American citizens of foreign descent joined in the National Council of Foreign Voters, Inc., comprising voter groups of more than 20 nationalities, are seeking support among naturalized citizens for a program calling for vigorous defense measures and co-ordinating of all war relief.

In a resolution adopted unanimously, the Council is urging Congress to establish promptly universal military training, a strong Atlantic coast fleet, an "overwhelming" air force and consolidation of all war relief within the American Red Cross.

Congressional action also was urged to establish a comprehensive tax defense plan and adequate guards against war profiteering and "fifth column" activities.

Support Adopted Land

"The American citizens of foreign descent," the Council said, "stand united with native-born Americans in their desire to preserve and fully protect the democratic principles of their adopted land."

American college women are being asked to offer financial aid to university women refugees in Nazi-dominated countries as well as those that still are "free," following the conference of the North Atlantic section of the American Association of University Women at Barnard College during the week end. The resolution, presented by Dr. Susan M. Kingsbury and adopted unanimously, urged all 10 branches in the North Atlantic section to support the campaign by sending funds immediately and to "watch for the development of a sustained plan."

Dave Hennen Morris, formerly Ambassador to Belgium and now President of the Belgian Relief Fund, Inc., announced that all efforts here to aid Begium had been unified in his organization, which has national headquarters at 420 Lexington Avenue. Contributions raised by the fund will be administered by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, of which Herbert Hoover is the Chairman, the announcement today says.

Clothing Donations Asked

Donations of used clothing here will be called for upon request to the American-French War Relief, according to an announcement at headquarters, 744 Fifth Avenue, here today. The firm of Jaeckel, furriers, has made collection trucks available to the fund one day each week, the announcement added.

The Rev. W. H. Sharp and Mrs. Sharp are en route to Lisbon by Clipper today for the Unitarian Service Committee to establish relief work in France among Czech and Netherlands refugees. Dr. Robert C. Dexter, director of the newly formed committee, announced today. Dr. Dexter envisioned the central regions of France as becoming "another black hole of Calcutta," due to overcrowding of refugees under inhuman conditions, unless adequate care was afforded to destitute at once.

A check to buy 11 modern ambulances, representing donations by 900 members of the Commodities Exchange, Inc., was handed to representatives of United British and French war relief agencies by Charles Slaughter, President of the Exchange, yesterday. Donations for one ambulance each by employees of Condé Nast Publications, Inc., and Bergdorf Goodman, also were announced today.

Tense Journeys Reported

Howard E. Kerschner, Director of French Relief for the American Friends Service Committee (Quaker) and the International Commissions for Refugee Children, in New York to purchase supplies, will return to France by Clipper as soon as possible, it was learned here today.

Arrangements to bring the first shipment of child refugees to Canada from England were completed by the two governments, it was announced here today.

Quick Arming By U. S. Held Vital to Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—Demands that the United States arm quickly and completely were the immediate and almost unanimous reactions here to the news of France's peace bid. In many quarters the war was seen brought close to Western Hemisphere shores causing appeals for the fullest and most ultimate aid to Britain to be joined with those for American defense.

Among these spokesmen was James P. Warburg, financier and economist, who declared the United States must now be prepared to help Great Britain not only with supplies and equipment, but, perhaps, "ultimately by going to war." Mr. Warburg denied categorically the thought in some quarters that defeat of the Allies would not seriously affect this country, because Germany would be so weakened by the conflict it was now waging it would be willing to make terms with the United States. Any terms Chancellor Hitler would make with with this country would be predicated on "the sacrifice of fundamental democratic rights," Mr. Warburg declared.

Insist on Preparedness

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland (Ohio) Trust Company, in his bank's business bulletin issued over the week end, urged prompt placement of orders for the immediate production of a full munitions program essential to rearmament without waiting for the enunciation of a comprehensive defense scheme.

William Allen White, head of the Committee to defend America by Aiding the Allies, also joined in urging preparedness. Mr. White came out strongly against "defeatism or a spirit of appeasement, adding that the nation must prepare itself to supply the forces in Europe opposing Nazism at least 30,000 airplanes and innumerable tanks within the next year "without weakening our own national defense."

Aid for Britain Scanned

More than 35,000 petitions signed by American citizens have been received by his Committee urging continued support of the French and the British. He added that thousands of other petitions urging Congress to facilitate legislation designed to give the Allies all help short of war have been sent to Washington.

In other quarters it was not seen what armed aid the United States could offer in adequate force to Great Britain at this time. It was recalled that high-ranking officers of the Army had been quoted as saying the United States would not be adequately prepared to fight abroad for two years. Spokesmen for the "hold-off" groups, therefore, urged speedy preparedness at home so that if the issue came, the American people would be ready to meet it.

Compulsory Army Service Adopted by New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, June 18 (AP)—Compulsory military service is enforced by regulations issued today providing for establishment of a general reserve including all males over 16 years of age and selection of reservists for service in New Zealand and overseas. Reservists will be selected by ballot. Voluntary recruiting may be stopped, it was reported.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The difficulty of organizing the peace-loving dominions for war has been felt by both New Zealand and Australia, although the speed with which New Zealand pushed preparations meant that it was ready within three or four months to fit into the Empire Air Force plan as soon as that ambitious program could be put in gear.

But Australia had not yet completed its flying schools and still was thinking about the details of operating them eight months after the war began.

Recruits were flowing through the New Zealand air schools within two months, and by March it was talking of cutting out the Canadian advanced schools and using its own to send airmen direct to Britain. That speed was due to the fact that large mechanized forces were employed in building flying schools. One new field was completed four weeks after the outbreak of war.

Consequently graduate fliers were coming from the New Zealand advanced schools before Australia's plan was working.

This was not done without difficulties, however. For weeks men at some flying schools had no wardrobe space, they lacked overcoats, they went without organized recreation. And if New Zealand scored in some fields, Australia won in others. The Australians were notably ahead in their plans to build trainer planes, in the equipment of land forces, and in naval organization.

Industry Not Organized

In the industrial field, neither country is organized, nor will be for months. It will be almost the end of the year before New Zealand's national register has been taken and analyzed, with the result that key men are in every war job and skilled workers do not waste themselves in minor roles in the armed forces.

After six months of war, B. S. B. Stevens, former Premier of New South Wales, asked in an article: "Have we begun to mobilize?" He answered that Australia had sent a force to the Near East but had not begun to plan its war effort as a co-ordinated productive unit.

Mr. Stevens cited figures. It took eight men behind the lines to equip and maintain one soldier, 48 ment to maintain one tank, and 60 to maintain one warplane, he said. He visualized Australia wholly maintaining its two divisions in the field as part of its war effort.
in the field as part of its war effort.

The greatest single achievement of the war, from the British Empire point of view, is felt to be the Empire air program. To fill its quota, Australia will need to enlist 130,000 men for the air force, because it is expected 60 per cent of the applicants will be rejected, and this country has promised to send abroad 14,000 pilots and 30,000 observers and gunners. That will mean one man in every five between the ages of 18 and 28 must apply for duty in the air force.

Mr. Stevens declares these numbers may not be obtained unless a proper understanding of Australian psychology is shown. Under present plans only one pilot in three is likely to hold commissioned rank. That is because the scheme is based on the British model. But Australians are independent and ambitious. Every one wants to be an officers. Mr. Stevens would change the plan to commission every pilot.

New Understandings

Australia also is building an aircraft industry, a shipbuilding industry, and several other undertakings new to the country without any reserve of skilled labor to do it. Mr. Stevens claims that skilled labor must be rationed, war industries being given priority of claim, that the supply must be increased, and that management and labor unions must agree upon conditions under which this plan can be pushed.

The Federal Government is striving to build reserves of skilled workers. The first step toward this goal has been the erection of schools in which they may be trained.

Both countries have been quick to invoke wartime rationing. There is ample food, at around customary prices, but there is firm control of foreign trade, and of foreign exchange, and while there are no ration cards save for gasoline there are many useful things which are scarce.

But until now neither country had controlled manpower, neither had overhauled its economic structure for war needs, neither had done one tenth of what had been done in Britain and France.

For this the unmilitary history of the two countries is responsible. Even to win a war, the controls of France and Britain are not yet possible here, and sacrifice is little more than a word. But it is on the way.

Italys' Entrance Into War Aids Allied Cause in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Public and official sentiment in Mexico roundly condemned Italy's entrance into the war and rallied to the support of France in its grave hour. A message from President Cardenas to President Lebrun of France led the sympathetic protests issued here and was supported by like statements from groups and the press.

The presidential message stated that "I wish to express the painful impression caused upon my Government by Italy's declaration of war upon the great French people, who have been historically the spokesmen for human liberties and the rights of man, as well as for international morality. I renew my prayers for the happiness of the French people and for the welfare of Your Excellency."

Simultaneously, a moving statement from a distinguished group of Mexican intellectuals and professional men came to the defense of France and criticized the Italian Government. This statement reflected the strong pro-French sentiment here as the result of many Mexicans being educated in Paris and of the natural affinity between the Mexican and French peoples, based upon cultural bonds.

Support for Allies

Highly important also are the declarations of the two foremost presidential candidates, expressing their sympathies for the Allies. They have revealed that no matter who wins the coming elections the Allied Governments will be supported by warm friends in Mexico.

Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, the opposition candidate, has repeatedly issued pro-Ally and anti-totalitarian statements. Upon the entry of Italy into the war he declared that the Mexican people, being citizens of a democracy, have no sympathies with totalitarian governments but predicted that "The last battle for democracy will be fought out on the American continent." He further predicted that Reichsführer Hitler and the Nazis would be overthrown by the German people.

Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, the administration candidate, announced that "We are a Government of the people and we will permit in our country no movement which is anti-democratic. If either Fascists or Communists attempt any move against the Government we wil be quick to subdue them. If foreigners here forget their duty to Mexican hospitality our institutions are prepared to punish them."

Makes Position Clear

Though General Avila Camacho is supported by the pro-Communist Confederation of Mexican Labor, it has long been apparent that he has no sympathy with its totalitarian tendencies. In a recent clash between his conservative supporters and members of the C. T. M. he sharply declared that he did not owe his candidacy to the labor organization and that it could make no claims upon him. Men close to his campaign have let it be known for months that he will not support the leadership of Vicente Lombardo Toledano and that, if elected, will make a purge of labor leaders one of his first moves.

The Mexican public, it is said, is fed up with Labor's extremism and eager for the change. It is at the same time deeply concerned over the war and its sympathies are predominantly pro-Ally. Considering the fact that the French cap of Liberty was on one of the first coats of arms of the Mexican Republic and that the ideals of the French Revolution furnished the main political thought during the decades when the Independence movements was struggling to succeed, the roots of sympathy with France are deeply implanted.

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GREAT WHITE FLEET

Führer, Duce Meet in Munich; France Fights On for 'Honor'

Continued from Page 1

Hitler. They reviewed an honor company and then drove off for a triumphant parade before beginning their talk in the study of Herr Hitler's Palace.

They rode in separate cars and midway in their progress their caravan of triumph split up, Herr Hitler going on to his palace and Signor Mussolini to the Prinz Karl for a short rest.

Then, just before 4 p. m., Herr von Ribbentrop, in the back seat of a big open car, drove through the troop-filled streets to pick up the Duce. As they returned, Herr von Ribbentrop and Signor Mussolini were smiling vastly and the crowds bellowed: "Heil. Heil Duce."

Rome Talks Terms

ROME, June 18 (AP)—France must accept peace terms dictated by Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini or face the renewed fury of the Axis armies, political circles here said today.

These circles cautioned foreign observers against too hastily considering that the war is at an end, following upon France's request for an armistice and an "honorable peace."

The conflict, it was said, will be considered ended only if France and Britain accept the conditions agreed on by the two dictators. The conditions were not yet known.

Authoritative Fascists said they were unable to state whether the Führer and Il Duce would draft joint terms for acceptance by both enemies, or separate terms for France.

Responsible sources denied a British announcement that several hundred Italians had been captured in an attack on Libya

Funds to Tighten U. S. Borders In Congressional Catchall Bill

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP) — The House Appropriations Committee asked Congress today for more than $1,600,000 in an emergency measure to double the Canadian and Mexican border patrols and to tighten enforcement of laws regulating alien seamen.

These items were contained in a $57,917,100 catchall bill to meet dozens of last-minute requests by Government departments on the eve of the new fiscal year.

The Committee approved a $2,200,000 item for the Immigration Service, transferred last week from the Labor to the Justice Department, to keep the naturalization staff at its present level and to increase the border patrol from 856 to 1,625 men.

"It is proposed," the Committee said, "to distribute this personnel in approximately equal proportions on the Mexican and Canadian borders to tighten up the illegal entry of aliens into the United States."

The Committee also approved a Commerce Department request for $119,300 to add 80 Shipping Commissioner's office employees "in order more adequately to enforce the laws with respect to aliens in the Merchant Marine."

Other major funds in the bill:

To increase the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation capital stock to meet losses, $20,000,000.

To repair the 80-year-old roofs over the Senate and House chambers which architects said were "unsafe" since the time they were built, $585,000.

For 14,232 more beds in veterans' hospitals, $1,000,000.

To provide for the return of the Antarctic expedition to the United States, $171,000.

Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service, including repatriation of American citizens from Europe, $1,000,000.

Transfer of gold bullion from New York Assay Office to Fort Knox, Ky., $1,608,000.

Deficiencies for the current fiscal year in many departments, including $18,500,000 for the postal service, $22,614,157.

The Committee refused to approve the Agriculture Department's request for $1,000,000 for investigation of the possibilities of producing rubber in Latin and South America, as well as in the Gulf States.

The bill also carried items of $200,000 and $275,000, respectively, for continuation of Federal participation in the San Francisco and New York World's Fairs.

Martin Continues Planes for France

BALTIMORE, June 18 (AP)—The Glenn L. Martin Company is going ahead with production of fighting planes for France and England despite the French suit for peace.

The company announced today that authorized representatives of the French and British governments had asked it to proceed on all contracts for both nations and even redouble them "in the shortest possible time."

"The Martin Company is proceeding on night and day shifts with unabated speed in order to reach our maximum production and at the same time proceed with our part in the rearmament program in the United States," Glenn L. Martin, President, said. Approximately 12,000 persons, including more than 1,000 engineers, are now employed at the Martin factory.

Harry Revel Indicted On Passport Charge

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Harry Revel, Hollywood song writer, and his brother William were indicted by a Federal grand jury today charged with entering the United States on passports obtained fraudulently.

Mr. Revel is half of the famous song-writing team of Gordon and Revel, who have written many international hits. He and his brother will be arraigned next week. They face possible maximum terms, if convicted, of five years in prison and a $2,000 fine each.

British Pilots in U. S. Sought for War Service

WASHINGTON (AP)—The British Embassy said June 18 the Air Ministry "would welcome the services of suitable pilots of British nationality" in the United States.

Such pilots would have to have had 250 hours' flying time, recent flying experience on twin-engine civilian planes or past training in the Royal Air Force, and be able to pass a medical examination.

Concentrated Milk Output Up in Canada

OTTAWA—The production of the various items of concentrated milk in Canada during February totalled 9,270,017 pounds, an increase of 57 per cent over February a year ago.

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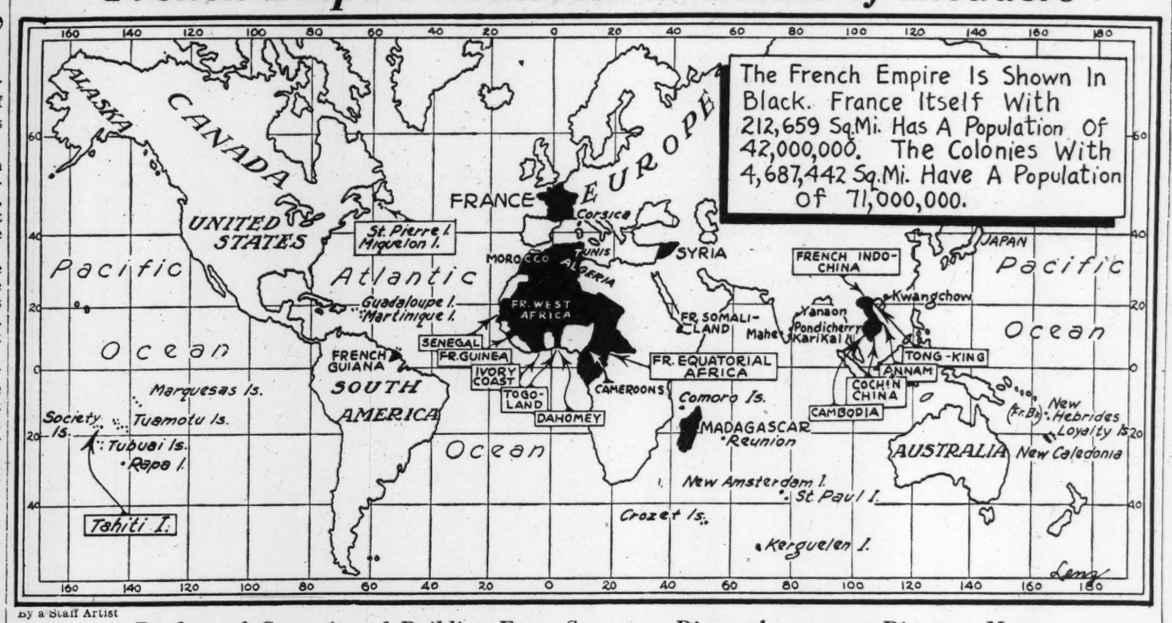
French Empire Trembles in Hands of Invaders



By a Staff Artist

Product of Centuries of Building Faces Summary Dismemberment as Dictators Meet

Names on the map, except for occasional names of countries, are those of French possessions in various parts of the world. The empire is taken to include all types of adherence, whether colony, dependency, mandate, or, as in the case of Algeria, territory technically attached to France's domestic organization. The French possessions in the Western Hemisphere have taken on striking significance.

Nazi-Fascist French Prize Is Second Largest Empire

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The world's second-largest Empire today becomes a prize which the "remnant of France" may seek to hold—a prize which Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini seek to divide.

France amassed this empire in centuries of struggle, much of it directed against Britain, more recently an ally. The anticipated breakdown of France's colonial dominions will vastly alter the balance of world power, yet more in strategical ways than in economics.

Outside of Europe, France has long ruled a substantial proportion of Africa, a large Asiatic possession in French Indo-China, the island of Madagascar off the southeast coast of Africa, one mainland colony in the Americas at French Guiana, and islands scattered around the world.

Combined with the British Empire, this dominion controlled most of the world's highways, and much of its resources.

Italian Demands Heaviest

Of the two Axis partners, Premier Mussolini has directed more demands against France, while Chancellor Hitler has concentrated on breaking Britain's world dominance.

For months before the present war began, Italian propaganda repeated a refrain, sometimes lustily shouted by managed crowds, again printed, or hurled by the Duce:

Corsica, Tunis, Djibouti, Suez, Nice, Savoy!"

The Italian dictator now stands in a position to ask Adolph Hitler the satisfaction of all or part of these demands, in view of Italy's entrance into the war and prior "nuisance value" in a war of nerves that kept Allied forces alert around the Mediterranean.

Tunis, Djibouti, and Suez are demands affecting the French Empire in Africa, while Corsica is France's last large foothold in the Mediterranean itself. The last two, Nice and Savoy, affect continental France.

The Duce never specified exactly what he wanted in the French possessions named, beyond showing clearly that he expected to have more of a voice in the control of the Suez. This stand emerged forcefully after Italy had seized Ethiopia and become second to Britain among users of the Canal.

Control of Strait

Presumably the Italian dictator wants complete ownership of Tunis. This would give him control of the narrow Mediterranean strait opposite Italian Sicily. French Algeria, next door on the west, also offers a tempting morsel, although the Reich might decide that Italy should not be allowed all of the spoils along this northern coast of Africa. French Morocco, hemmed in between two Spanish areas, is another foothold desired by all of the dictators, including Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain.

In the Red Sea, Italy asks for Djibouti—a railhead into Ethiopia—and also may press its case for all of French Somaliland.

German colonial demands against France have been limited to the mandated areas placed under French administration by the League of Nations. These include five-sixths of the Cameroons and two-thirds of Togoland in the interior of Africa.

Whether the Axis will be able to take over effective control of these French areas still depends on the attitude taken by Britain. Many of the French colonies possess strategic and economic value to London.

The French mandates in Syria and Lebanon came from former Turkish lands, and here again Britain is vitally interested.

Situation in Far East.

In the Far East, France lost most of its foothold during wars of the late eighteenth century. Then it was that Britain took over India. But France retained French Indo-China. Should Germany want to establish a Far East base for eventual use against Japan, this might be the place. The Axis has few debts to pay on Japan's account, but even so Tokyo today may be urging on Hitler and Mussolini its interests in Indo-China.

In the Western Hemisphere, Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini have to consider the Monroe Doctrine. For the first time, they are in process of claiming as booty of war several positions deep in the Americas. When Denmark was seized, Iceland and Greenland were open to German contentions, but these are on fringes of the New World. French Guiana is on the South American mainland between the Orinoco and Amazon Rivers, bordering the north of Brazil. Guadeloupe and Martinique lie in the Windward Group of the Caribbean. St. Pierre and Miquelon are small islands off the coast of Newfoundland.

In resources, the French African colonies are relatively poor, spreading on and around the Sahara. French Equatorial Africa extends down to the Congo, where tropical wealth abounds. France has drawn from Africa copra, cocoa, dyewoods, palm oil, meat, gold, cotton, and a wide variety of tropical products. Wheat, flax, and foodstuffs came from Algeria.

French Indo-China produces rice, rubber, coal, zinc, tin, and wolfram.

Such, in brief, is this empire on the auction block.

Fate of French Indo-China Becomes Grave Issue in Japan

TOKYO, June 18 (AP)—The Japanese Government is "seriously concerned" in regard to the future of French Indo-China, which has been extensively discussed in Cabinet meetings, Domei, Japanese news agency, said today.

The agency, which has close Government connections, reported that high Foreign Office officials also were carefully considering the fate of the rich southeastern Asiatic colony of France, now suing for peace with Germany.

Indo-China is assuming increasing importance in Japanese political discussion.

Opinion, however, is divided concerning the momentous developments in Europe, which are expected to have important repercussions in the Far East.

There still is a considerable body of public opinion sympathetic to the Allies in spite of Japan's close official ties in recent years with the German-Italian Axis.

Authoritative neutrals believed the insistence of Japan's south China army that Indo-China has been supplying munitions to Chungking, despite French denials, may be intended to create a case to strike at the source of the trouble.

Such a campaign probably would originate among extremist field officers acting swiftly in "military necessity."

Indo-China has many needed resources, including iron ore, anthracite coal, and rubber, the latter being sufficient to supply Japan's needs.

Mr. Arita's request underlines the prospects for an extensive campaign against Chungking in which Indo-China could be involved because of the asserted munitions traffic.

Japan Looks South

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — The Japanese Navy never has wavcered in its determination to point southward exclusively, although Army policy has concentrated on Manchuria, Mongolia, North China, and gradually coastal China.

A southward course is the natural line of development for Japan from many points of view, it is argued, including the innate personal characteristics of this "most northerly of the tropical peoples." The Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China lie squarely on the southern path.

Special attention has been paid to the recent words of Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, Governor-General of Formosa, when he was interviewed in Tokyo or a visit home. In his opinion the situation of Formosa has changed considerably since the outbreak of the "China incident" and he feels that it has now become "the central base for Japan's southward expansion policy."

"Formosa must be developed," said he, "for Japan's advancement in South China and the South Seas in future. Heretofore, there has been no chance to do so because of pressure against Japan from the continent. If this pressure is alleviated as a result of the China incident, Japan must concentrate on its southward expansion policy.

"The development of electric power is the most important domestic issue for Formosa. However, because of a lack of materials including iron, cement, and other things, this project cannot be pushed successfully. We would also like to establish a steamship company exclusively for Formosa."

Japan's shortage of capital and heavy supplies undoubtedly will continue for a while to stand in the way of Admiral Kobayashi's program, yet there is no doubt that his ideas fell on ears far from unreceptive. The eagerness of Japanese to occupy the Mandate Islands (where there are more Japanese now than native inhabitants), their readiness to go into Davao, Philippine Islands, and other southern localities, have not been lost on leaders now rather "fed up" with trying to force colonization of cold Manchuria.

Britain Prepares for Invasion; Church Bells Silent for Alarm

Continued from Page 1

bol of all this than the fact that not a church bell now rings or will ring in England unless it be to warn of the arrival of German airborne troops or parachutists.

This is the background against which the thoughts of Englishmen and Englishwomen are fixed on the new and grave problems suddenly presented to them by the French Army's collapse.

This correspondent has talked to Englishmen of all classes since news came that Premier Pétain had asked for an armistice. He questioned a bus driver, a charwoman, a general, a Foreign Office official, a businessman, and a young student waiting to be called to the colors.

In every case without exception the answer was the same:

"We will fight on and we will win in the end."

In fact there was genuine astonishment that the question should even have been asked.

Little Surrender Talk

It is true, on the other hand that there are individuals or groups—particularly, it seems, in certain provincial centers—where the question is being asked, "of what use it is to fight on now?" But these are isolated notes that remain almost inaudible in a tremendous symphony of readiness to defend England and freedom with no thought of self, with no idea even that the sacrifice of all for that sacred cause is anything but natural and a matter of course.

Yet the magnitude of difficulties, perils, and problems facing Britain—for that matter facing all those wherever they may be in the world who still hope to live as free men—is overwhelmingly apparent.

Not only is a large section of the British Navy concentrated in the Mediterranean but a great Allied army, whereof a large proportion is composed of British and Empire troops, is stationed at various points in the Near East, chiefly Egypt, Palestine, and Syria. Even under best imaginable terms, the position there is certain to become immensely more difficult as a result of the sudden upsetting of the strategic balance in this area by the collapse of France Much depends on whether the struggle can be continued in North Africa or whether the French will completely abandon the battle.

In some quarters views are voiced that the British navy, even without the French and even without the use of French bases, will continue to be a match for the Italian fleet: but this is felt to take insufficient account of the balance of air power which would also be seriously disrupted, especially if Tunisia came under Italian control and Spain linked up more closely with the Axis Powers as seems to be more and more the case.

There are some who see in Russia's latest military moves in the Baltic and in its reported diplomatic activity aimed at forming a defensive bloc in the Balkans a counterweight which may redress the balance that has swung so heavily against Britain, by forcing Germany to deal with a great enemy in the east.

Look More to America

But the general conviction here is that although the Soviets may make certain moves to safeguard their own frontiers against attack, they would be the last nation in the world to do anything destined to help the British Empire.

In these circumstances so full of imminent peril to Britain—now more than ever an island outpost at bay before a continental avalanche of tyrannical military might—the people of England are looking increasingly to America. They have seen one democratic country after another fall away before the Nazi onslaught. Now they have seen what was believed to be the greatest army in the world, that of France, crumble before the Blitzkrieg fury of massed German divisions.

The British Government's dramatic offer of complete union with France, made in the last twilight hours before the resignation of the Reynaud Government, surprised most English people nearly as much as did the news that France had demanded an armistice. The effort to reinforce France's tottering resolution in its hour of trial by a dramatic declaration that, "France and Great Britain shall no longer be two nations but one Franco-British union," is generally approved but there is no tendency to attach exaggerated importance to the project.

For there is a feeling deep in the hearts of a majority of the English people that the essential unity of thought and ideals, devotion to justice, freedom, and democracy, which must be the foundation of any such "indissoluble union," must be sought first of all in the ranks of the English-speaking nations. In their hour of supreme trial the British people are sure that one country will understand and will not fail them: the United States.

U. S. Termed Willing To Defend Dominion

MINNEAPOLIS, June 18 (AP) — Bennett O. Knudson, of Albert Lea, Minn., President of Kiwanis International, told the opening session of 4,500 delegates and visitors to the international convention today that this country, "if called upon to do so, will exhaust its entire strength in defense of Canada and democracy."

"Democracies are slow to act but in the United States today we have the largest proportion of citizens ready to fight to defend their liberty than at any previous time in our country's defense," he declared.

He spoke of an unwritten alliance between the United States and Canada and called for the "annihilation" of fifth columnists—"immediate action . . . for complete dissolution" of Communistic, Bund and Fascist organizations.

Sympathy for Allies Voiced in Panama

COLON, Panama, June 18 (AP) — More than 1,000 Panamanians staged a sympathy demonstration before the French and British consulates last night. They carried torches and flags of Panama, France, and Britain.

In front of the French Consulate, Deputy Pedro Fernandez Parrilla, former Mayor of Colon, said:

"We, the sons of America, are united with France . . . in her hour of sorrow and are assured that conquests by force will not endure. Panama is aligned with France in the spirit of democracy—liberty, equality, and fraternity."

Dominions Tell Churchill To Hold Firm in War

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Britain's professional advisers of the military, naval, and air services are united in advising that the Government should continue the war and that there were good and reasonable hopes of final victory, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today.

He said that he had fully informed all the self-governing Dominions of the decision and had received word from all the Prime Ministers, endorsing the decision and declaring themselves ready to persevere to the end.

Mr. Churchill said in part:

The invasion of Great Britain at this time would require the transport across the seas of hostile armies on a very large scale and after they had been so transported, they would have to be continually maintained with all the immense mass of munitions and supplies which are required for continuous battle, as continuous battle it would be. Now here is where we come to the navy.

After all, we have a navy. For more than 30 years I have been concerned in discussions about the possibility of an overseas invasion and I took the responsibility on behalf of the Admiralty at the beginning of the last war of allowing all the regular troops to be sent out of the country although our territorials had only just been called up and were quite untried.

Full Confidence in Navy

Therefore, these Islands for several months were denuded of fighting forces, but the Admiralty had confidence in the defense by the navy, although at that time, the Germans had a magnificent battle fleet in the proportion of 10 to 16 and even though they were capable of fighting a general engagement any day, whereas now they have only a couple of heavy ships worth speaking of.

We are also told that the Italian navy is coming to gain sea superiority in these waters. If that is seriously intended, I can only say we shall be delighted to offer Mussolini free safeguarded passage through the Straits of Gibraltar in order that he may play the part which he aspires to do.

As far as seaborne invasion on a great scale is concerned, we are far more capable of meeting it than we were at many periods in the last war and during the early months of this war before our troops were trained and while the British Expeditionary force was abroad.

Many Ships Required

The Navy was never intended to prevent the raids of bodies of five or ten thousand men flung across and thrown suddenly ashore at several points on the coast some dark night or foggy morning.

The efficacy of sea power today depends upon the invading force being of a large size.

Even five divisions, lightly equipped, would require 200 to 250 ships and with modern air reconnaissance and photography, it would not be easy to collect such and armada and marshal it across the seas with any powerful naval force to escort it with any possibility that it would not be intercepted long before it reached the coast.

We have also a great system of minefields, recently reinforced, through which we alone know the channel. If the enemy tries to sweep a channel through the minefields it will be the task of the navy to destroy these minesweepers and any other force employed to protect them. There ought to be no difficulty about this owing to our superiority at sea.

New Methods Faced

The question is whether there are any new methods by which they can be circumvented. Some attention has been given to this by the Admiralty whose prime duty it is to destroy any large seaborne expedition before it reaches these shores.

Untiring vigilance must be devoted to the subject because the enemy is crafty and full of novel treacheries and strategies.

The utmost ingenuity is being displayed by competent officers to counterwork the novel possibilities.

Some people will ask why was it that the British Navy was not able to prevent the movement of a large army from Germany into Norway across the Skagerrak, but conditions in the channel and in the North Sea are in no way like those which pervail in the Skagerrak. In the Skagerrak, because of the distance, we could give no air support to our surface ships and consequently, lying as we did close to the enemy's main air power in Norwegian waters, we were compelled to use only our submarines.

Invasion From the Air

We could not enforce a decisive blockade or interruption of the enemy's surface vessels. Our vessels took a heavy toll but could not prevent the invasion, but in the channel and in the North Sea, on the other hand, our forces, aided by submarines, will operate with close and effective air assistance.

This brings me naturally to the great question of invasion from the air and the impending struggle between the British and German air forces. It seems quite clear that no invasion on a scale beyond the capacity of our ground forces to crush speedily is likely to take place from the air until our air force has been definitely overpowered. In the meantime, there may be raids by parachute troops and attempted descents by air-borne soldiers. We ought to be able to give those gentry a warm reception. The great question is, can we break Hitler's air weapon?

It is a great pity that we have not got an air force at least equal to that of the most powerful enemy within reach of our shores, but we have a very powerful air force.

In France, where we were at a considerable disadvantage and lost many machines, we were accustomed to inflict upon the enemy a loss of two to two and a half to one.

In the fighting over Dunkirk we undoubtedly gained a local mastery of the air.

The embarkation would not have been possible unless the enemy had resigned all hope of recovery of air superiority at that point.

Advantage With Defenders

In these islands the advantage to the defenders will be very great.

During the great battle in France we gave great aid to the French, but we never allowed the entire metropolitan strength of our air force in fighters to be consumed. This decision was painful, but it was also right.

Our fighter air force might easily have been exhausted as a mere incident in that struggle and we should have found ourselves at the present time in a very unhappy plight. I am happy to inform the House that our fighter air strength is stronger at the present time relatively to the German, than it has ever been.

Consequently we believe ourselves to possess the capacity to continue the war in the air under better conditions than we have ever experienced before

I look forward confidently to the exploits of our fighter pilots, who will have the glory of saving their native land and our island home from the most deadly of all attacks.

Saw Outcome in Advance

The military events which have appeared in France during the last fortnight have not come to me with any sense of surprise; indeed, I indicated a fortnight ago that the worst possibilities were open and that whatever happened in France, it would make no difference to the resolve of Britain and the British Empire to fight on, if necessary for years, and if necessary alone.

During the last few days we have successfully brought off the great majority of troops which were on the lines of communication in France.

Others are still fighting with the French and fighting with considerable success.

We have also brought back a great mass of stores, rifles and munitions of all kinds which have accumulated in France during the last few months.

We have under arms at the present time in this island over 1,250,000 men. Behind these we have the local defense volunteers, numbering 500,000, only a portion of whom, however, are armed with rifles or other firearms.

We intend to call up, drill and train further large numbers at once.

Dominion Armies Ready

We also have the Dominion armies here. The Canadians had actually landed in France, but have now been safely withdrawn much disappointed and are here with all their artillery and equipment. These high class forces from the Dominions will now take part in the defense of their mother country.

Lest the question should be raised why they did not take part in the great battle in France, I must make it clear that apart from the divisions training at home, only 12 divisions were equipped to fight on a scale which justified their being sent abroad."

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Heavy Damage To Allied Ships Claim of Nazis

BERLIN, June 18 (AP)—The German High Command reported more than 170,000 tons of Allied transports and numerous smaller war and merchant ships had been severely damaged or destroyed by German planes in the estuary of the River Loire, "the biggest air raid effect" yet obtained in the war.

The communiqué listed among the ships hit—"a number of which were loaded"—two transports of 30,000 tons each, two transports of 25,000 tons each, one transport of 20,000 tons and four transports of more than 10,000 tons each.

The German High Command also announced today that a German submarine made a successful attack on a British auxiliary cruiser yesterday in the Moray Firth, on Scotland's northeastern coast. It did not say whether the cruiser was sunk.

Ships Ordered In

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—All Dutch, Polish and Norwegian ships now at sea and bound for French harbors are being ordered by their respective shipping authorities to proceed direct to a British port, it was disclosed here yesterday.

At the same time the Admiralty issued an order that every British ship in a United Kingdom port must have adequate numbers of the crew aboard at all times to man defensive guns and fire fighting equipment.

British mercantile tonnage lost during the week ended June 9 totaled 45,936 tons, it was announced officially. Of the total, 4,400 tons was lost in operations off the French channel ports, it was said.

Major Sea Battle

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—The Bordeaux correspondent of the Daily Mail reported today the French Mediterranean Fleet, acting under orders of Admiral Jean Darlan, has had a major engagement with the Italian fleet.

Authoritative British circles insisted today they had no information concerning the report.

The correspondent said it was understood that the Italians suffered heavy losses, but added that it was not clear when the engagement occurred.

Franco Reported Sought by Nazis As Intermediary

MADRID, June 18 (AP)—Reports that Gen. Francisco Franco had been invited to act as intermediary in France's suit for peace with Germany were circulated here today as the press speculated on early fulfillment of Spanish territorial aspirations "in a world about to be readjusted." Although there was no official comment on the possibility of the Generalissimo's assuming the role of mediator, sources close to the Foreign Office said that Germany had invited Spain to participate in any peace discussions with France.

Newspapers pointed to this as an indication that Spain's "national personality" is being recognized in Europe, but they said that France's appeal for "an honorable peace" would not divert Spanish attention from oft-reiterated objectives. To these objectives, which include control of Gibraltar and sections of Northwestern Africa, the newspaper Informaciones added Andorra, the 175-mile square principality situated in the mountainous region between Spain and France. The paper said that Andorra should be placed under the sole jurisdiction of Spain, because France had abandoned all claims to co-sovereignty.

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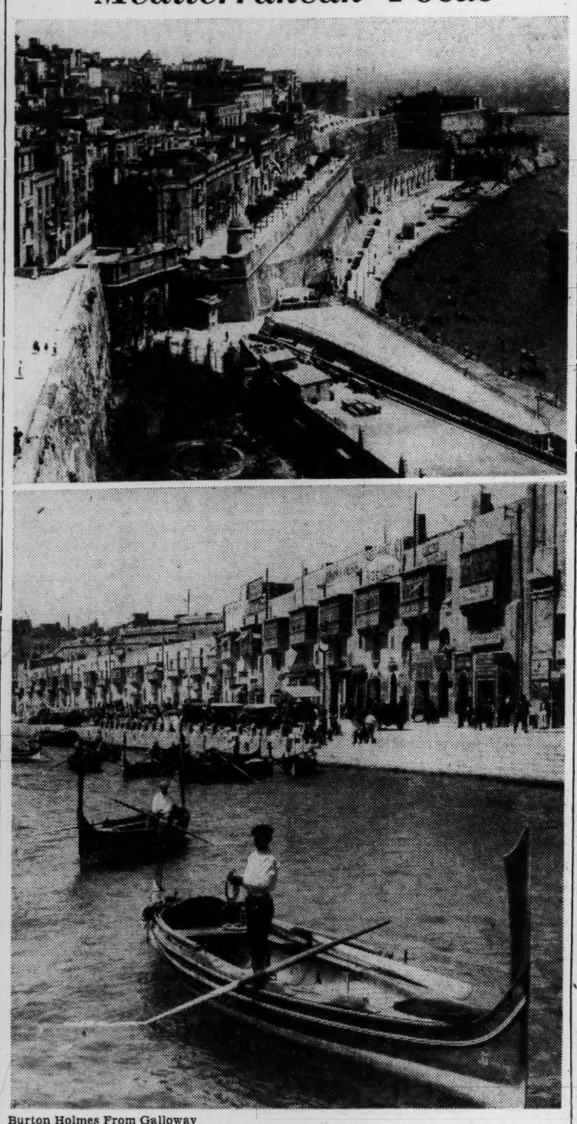

Burton Holmes From Galloway

Where British and Italian Interests Clash

A general view of Valetta, seaport Capital of the British island of Malta, is shown in the upper picture. The lower illustration portrays Maltese gondolas on the Valetta water front.

Malta Counted Secondary In British Sea Route Defense

VALETTA, Malta, June 18 (AP)—Three air raids over Malta occurred yesterday, first clear day since the Italian war declaration, but damage was slight and there were no casualties.

British fighters drove away the invaders after 55 bombs had been dropped.

By Robert W. Beckman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Completely boxed in by Italian mines and already subjected to at least a dozen air raids, the ancient fortified British island of Malta has suddenly taken on an importance it does not actually deserve. The Allies even go so far as to say they might well relinquish it to the Italians, but the man who President Roosevelt said held the dagger and struck it into his neighbor's back hasn't yet realized that the British do not consider it half as valuable as he does.

Disregarding for the moment Malta's historic fame, and looking upon it merely as a fortified island within a few flying minutes of Italy's southern boundary, it is easy to see what a job it would be for the Allies to hold it. Their air bases are far removed and their fleet can be used more favorably elsewhere.

So, the flying hordes from Sicily, the location of Mt. Etna and the home of maffia ruffians, are wasting their bombs and gasoline as long as the British do not plan seriously to defend the island. Far more profitable will it be for the Allies to protect Bizerte on the Tunisian coast, a port and air base favorably situated for the control of the Mediterranean bottleneck guarded by the strongly fortified Italian island of Pantelleria.

Air-Raids Ineffectual

But even if the Allies are ready to let Malta go for the present, it isn't an island easily conquered from the air. Honeycombed with catacombs and other rock shelters —some dating back to early historic times—the island of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem cannot be had with the persuasion of a few tons of bombs. There isn't a British ship of any appreciable size in any of its several wonderful harbors, and it forts and strong points were for the protection of a fleet that might have taken refuge there before the advent of modern air warfare. It isn't a highly desirable conquest at present.

Once a land-bridge connecting Europe with Africa, and still a minor paradise for searching scientists, Malta today is a diminutive, beautiful island of great fame rather than current military importance. Its fame goes back to early times. The Bible records that St. Paul was shipwrecked on the island, which later made him its patron saint. Grand Master Jean de la Valette of the Maltese Knights built his capital on a tongue of rock that reminds one somewhat of Manhattan Island. The Great Harbor, where battleships may berth in safety, could be the Hudson, while in Marsanniscetto Harbor, resembling the East River, destroyers and smaller craft find anchorage. But there the resemblance stops. The two enclosing waters have a number of deep inlets, and it was there where so many British vessels anchored just as the galleys of the Knights of Malta had done centuries ago.

Constitution Granted

Time and again during its history Malta has been a bone of contention. Since 1929, it has been a constant source of irritation between Britain and Italy. The Fascists then began earnestly to advocate the annexation of the island, but Britain's strength restrained them from taking the step. As early as 1921, it was granted a Constitution by the British as a reward for its loyalty in the World War. But this did not appease some sections of the population; and Italian minority grievances, fostered and supported by Rome, grew rapidly. The Fascists clamored for its annexation, saying it was an Italia Irredente — unredeemed Italy.

Finally, the unrest became so widespread that in 1930 the Constitution was suspended. Lord Strickland, then Premier of the island Government, was fired on by unknown assailants. Agitation increased; but dissatisfied with their failure to wreck the Maltese Government, the Italians turned their energies to the island of Pantelleria, which they fortified heavily. It has a favorable situation off the coast of Tunis, about 50 miles from Nabeul (Tunisia) and about 100 miles from Girgenti (Sicily).

Together with Malta, Pantelleria might command the bottleneck which divides the Mediterranean in two very nearly equal parts. But merely encircling Malta with mines and bombing it from the air does not close the true access to eastern Mediterranean—the strait between Cape Bon (Tunisia) and Mazzara del Vallo (Sicily). Nor will the occupation by Italy of the Maltese islands solve the internationalization of the Mediterranean. With the British controlling Gibraltar, Malta and Port Said, nodal points along their famed "life-line," shipping in time of peace was free to all countries, but it is very doubtful that the Mediterranean ever again will be "free" if the Italians succeed in cutting the line. Quite recently they have expressed their intention of making the waters from Spain to Egypt their "closed sea" (mare clausum).

Hull Asked to Act On Von Spiegel Talk

BATON ROUGE, La., June 18 (AP)—Gov. Sam H. Jones yesterday called upon Secretary of State Cordell Hull to investigate Baron Edgar von Spiegel, German Consul General to the Southern United States, whose quoted newspaper interview last week, Mr. Jones said, appeared as "an openly unfriendly attitude toward the United States."

In an interview Friday with a New Orleans States reporter von Spiegel was quoted as declaring, "Germany will not forget . . . the United States aided her enemies."

Later, the former World War submarine commander declared his remarks had been intended as confidential and that he had been "misquoted."

Maginot Line Army Reassembling for New Resistance

By the Associated Press

Despite the French Government's negotiations for peace with Germany, fighting continued today, the Germans capturing Belfort, Colmar and Metz in the Maginot Line area, as well as Le Creusot, the great French armament center.

French Premier Marshal Pétain and Defense Minister General Weygand appealed to all French forces to keep on fighting until an armistice is signed, in an order of the day broadcast by the French radio tonight.

The attempt to cut off Alsace and Lorraine from the rest of France was not complete, and some 350,000 French troops were reported to have escaped from the lower Maginot Line to reassemble with the southern army and lend force to the Nation's insistence upon an "honorable peace."

These troops moved south in two main forces, the first of 300,000 and the second of 50,000.

The larger body was shielded by a few thousand French Alpine chasseurs, who stood guard in the lower Jura region while the Maginot Line troops escaped behind the thin screen.

The second force of 50,000, mainly from the Nancy garrison and veterans of engagements around Metz and the Vosges sector, headed south 12 hours after the others. They made their way down through the Saone Valley unopposed except for skirmishes with small motorized German units.

Their passage indicated that although German panzer divisions reached the Swiss frontier early this morning, the Alsace-Lorraine area is still far from being sealed off from the rest of the French forces.

It was considered impossible for the Germans in two days to have extended its motorized legions over the area from Verdun to Jura in more than a thin line.

Lone Motorcycle Currier

A lone French motorcycle courier was said to be maintaining liaison between the forces.

Artillery fire just north of Basel ceased today, but the rumble of guns was still audible from the region around Neuf-Brisach, where the Germans are maintaining bridgeheads at the Rhine and the Rhine-Rhone Canal.

Huge clouds of smoke marked the passage of French troops in withdrawal. They were burning oil and gasoline reservoirs, dynamiting bridges, and destroying munitions dumps behind them.

In the communities of eastern France through which the troops moved south, the civilians reopened barricaded shutters and doors to greet and feed the soldiers.

Everything had been prepared for the encirclement developments and the people had been expecting to see Germans rather than their own soldiers.

The main French army of the south, according to advices reaching here, is being reassembled at the junction of the Rhone and Saone Rivers.

The feat of the Alpine chasseurs in screening their mates happened this way.

Sometime between the fall of Paris and the fall of Verdun the Maginot defenders were ordered to send out all available reserves, and at the same time two divisions of Alpine chasseurs were rushed from the Italian front to reinforce the Verdun sector.

Before the chasseurs reached the Verdun region, however, the Germans broke through on the Marne and sent an armored division to close the door behind Alsace-Lorraine and the Maginot Zone. On June 16 they cut the chasseur's force in two. Less than a division was left between the Germans and the Jura Mountains.

By a Staff Artist

New Battle Points Develop Far South of Abandoned Lines

Arrows show latest points of the German advance. The main resistance of the French armies is now toward the south at the junction of the Rhone and Saone Rivers.

Nevertheless, despite their small force and their weariness from several days' fighting, they stood for 36 hours against the Germans, using several batteries of 75's and 101's which they found at the position they took on Little Fresse Mountain about 30 miles from the Swiss frontier.

Behind them the Maginot army of 300,000 men moved out of the trap in overloaded trucks.

Finally, on the night of June 17, after the last of General Bessom's forces had passed through the gap, the chasseurs broke. Almost 1,000 of them stumbled toward the Swiss frontier, battle-weary, but only a few came into Switzerland to be disarmed. The remainder turned south to take up new positions for more fighting.

The German High Command's Communiqué said in part:

"The military collapse of France is swiftly progressing.

"The Orne River has been crossed at several points between Caen and Le Mans. The Loire upstream from Orleans as far as Nevers and southeast from there has been reached.

Le Creusot Occupied

"As previously reported in a special announcement, fast troops have occupied the French armament center of Le Creusot and have captured Belfort fortress. The fortress of Dijon fell without a fight.

"The Metz fortress surrendered to audaciously advancing mobile German detachments. From there, still defended sectors of the Maginot Line on both sides of Thionville are now being attacked from the rear.

"The break through of the Maginot Line south of Saarbrücken has widened as far as the Rhine-Marne Canal.

"The attack against Vosges is advancing on the upper Rhine. Colmar was taken. On June 17 alone more than 100,000 prisoners were taken. The booty comprises the complete equipment of numerous French divisions and of several fortresses.

"The air force continued its pursuit fight against the enemy retreating between the Atlantic Coast and the upper Loire.

"An air raid on the railroad station at Rennes, jammed with transport, munition and oil tank trains, was especially successful. The trains were destroyed.

Civilians Helped

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Sir Victor Warrender, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons today 125 civilians were slain and 81 wounded in aiding the Navy to remove Allied armies in the flight from Dunkirk.

Sir Victor said that of the casualties, four slain and two wounded were civilian volunteers and the rest were members of the Merchant Marine.

Cabinet Ministers Barred as 'Comfort'

By the Associated Press

TOKYO—Gen. Sadao Araki, former War Minister and one of Japan's most aggressive generals, has saved front-line troops in China from a fate which he regards as worse than action.

As Secretary of the Cabinet Advisory Council he discouraged Cabinet ministers and other high officials from visiting battlefields "to comfort the soldiers"—as the Japanese phrase goes.

"From my own experience in the Russian-Japanese War (of 1904-05) I know that these visits are no comfort at all," said the General, a junior lieutenant in 1904. "We had to stand at attention for hours and listen to speeches. I was thoroughly tired of it."

He proposed that jugglers and vaudeville singers be sent instead of officials.

Liner Prepared

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—The Cunard White Star liner Queen Elizabeth, the world's largest passenger vessel, was reported unofficially today to be preparing to sail on a wartime mission.

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Needy Families Benefit By Huge Rice Purchase

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation announced today that it had purchased 48,300,000 pounds of rice for distribution among needy families. The rice will be turned over to State relief organizations for distribution.

Aside from the relief angle, the purchase is designed, officials said, to bolster domestic rice prices by removing surpluses from market channels.

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U. S. Bars Nazi 'Grab' in New World

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—America will fight rather than see French colonial possessions in the Western Hemisphere go to another European country.

That is the notice served on the world, and particularly on victorious Germany, in diplomatic language, in the resolution passed unanimously in the Senate yesterday, 76 to 0, reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine.

In Washington's rush to speed preparedness, that formal statement now stands out. Acting unanimously also, the House authorized an increase in the Army enlisted strength from 280,000 to 400,000; while legislation was introduced both in Senate and House to build the biggest navy in world history.

The Monroe Dostrine resolution did not specifically affirm that the United States would go to war over the transfer of European colonies from one country to another, but Senators in their discussion left no doubt that that was in their minds. The resolution states that the United States will refuse to recognize change in title from one European country to another of "any geographic region in the Western Hemisphere."

French Possessions

Though the colonies of France are immediately involved the sense of the resolution is enormously broader. French possessions range from the barren and fog-covered Pierre et Miquelon off Nova Scotia, mere dots of gorse and granite for fishermen's call in the summer to the scattered Windward Islands in the Caribbean and French Guiana near the Panama Canal, as well as solitary Cipperton Island off Central America on the Pacific, which Mexico has claimed.

The resolution reaffirmed opposition to transfer of any colonial possessions, which covers above all those of Great Britain, not to mention the Netherlands. This reaffirmation of hemisphere defense policy is laid down solemnly as a warning to the world. Backed up by defense measures now being pushed through, and the ambitious scheme for an economic cartel to absorb Latin America's surplus commodities, the United States is outlining a policy of hands off the New World which may evolve as the answer to the German conquest of the Old World.

Other developments in the Capital continued at their headlong pace and made it more likely than ever that Congress will not quit at the end of this week as Administration leaders had planned, but will recess and convene again later.

French Funds "Frozen"

The Treasury promptly "froze" an estimated $1,000,000,000 of French funds in the United States to protect them tor their present owners. With Great Britain preparing to take over all French airplanes, believed to number 3,280. and war supplies previously ordered by the French, the Administration relaxed its rule and announced it would permit American pilots to fly the planes from factories to Canadian delivery points.

The Naval Affairs Committee approved legislation to speed shipbuilding by permitting negotiated contracts instead of competitive bidding, but limited ship and plane manufacturing profits to 7 per cent instead of 10 and 12 per cent, respectively, under existing law.

The Army organized two new streamlined infantry divisions to bolster defense of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

Army of 400,000

Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, said that 38,000 men of the increase in Army personnel would be assigned to these new divisions. Congress already has appropriated funds for increasing the Army from 227,000 to 280,000 men and now proposes to raise it to 400,000.

Meanwhile, one of the series of important debates on American foreign policy broke out in the Senate with Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida proposing a seven-point program giving President Roosevelt overwhelming authority to write orders and negotiate contracts, irrespective of Congress, to carry on defense. Arguing that Britain soon will follow the fate of France, Senator Pepper declared the United States already is completely isolated, urged national conscription, and proposed powers for Mr. Roosevelt amounting to those granted Winston Churchill.

As the debate on the billion dollar tax bill continued some critics, like Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg and Senator Millard E. Tydings, attacked it as failing to face the emergency needs of the Nation and not going far enough.

U. S. Navy: 1940 and 1944

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—The United States Navy, present and proposed, at a glance:

	Built	Building	Appropriated for or Soon to Be	Authorizations Voted or Pending	1944 Total
Battleships	15	10	None	1	26
Plane carriers	5	2	4	3	14
Cruisers	35	10	13	12	70
Destroyers	219	48	36	41	338
Submarines	95	25	22	28	170
Totals	369	95	69	85	618

The fleet now has a total tonnage of 1,257,360. Construction now under way and proposed would increase this to 2,124,080—larger than that of any navy now afloat and slightly more than the fleet Great Britain had built, building, and appropriated for on May 1 of this year.

Authorizations, such as those mentioned in the next to last column of the table above, are a program laid out by Congress as the basis for future appropriations.

G. O. P. Chiefs Back Defense, Bar Isolation

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 18—The clear-cut majority sentiment of the Republican Party's 53-member Resolutions Committee crystallized rapidly here today in favor of a 1940 national platform pledged to the following purposes:

1. A nonisolation foreign policy frankly in sympathy with and supporting the Allies with every material aid until the end of the war.
2. A defense policy which encompasses the entire Western Hemisphere and an all-in mobilization of the Nation's whole resources, industrial, financial, and military, to achieve preparedness as the first necessity of government.
3. A frontal attack on the failure of the New Deal to provide the defenses against the calamities of the war which the President boasts he foresaw, this to be the keynote of the platform and the central issue of the Republican campaign.
4. A frank decision by the convention empowering the presidential nominee to amplify and implement the shortest platform in the history of American political parties with commitments on specific issues as events both at home and abroad shape themselves in the next few months.

Nonisolationist Sentiment

Both on the floor of the Resolutions Committee, which devoted the morning to discussions with Dr. Glenn Frank and his regional policy advisers and in interviews with Committee members it was evident that as sentiment now stands a proally, nonisolationist plank has dominant support.

Every possible assistance to Great Britain just as long as it continues the battle is advocated by leading members of the Committee, not merely as a means of opposing totalitarianism but as a means of keeping war from invading the Americas. This is recognized as being the definite sentiment of the country and is the prevailing sentiment of the Republican platform drafters.

Before this position finally is indorsed, even by the present Committee, it will find vociferous opposition, and it is expected that a minority report on foreign policy will have to be fought out on the floor of the convention itself. Representative Hamilton Fish of New York is bringing a delegation of 10 Republican isolationists in Congress to press his point of view.

The capacity of Republican leadership to gear the Nation to the strongest possible defense and the alleged failure of President Roosevelt to produce adequate defense through seven years of extravagant spending are the issues which are being almost exclusively stressed at these preliminary sessions of the party policymakers.

Attack on New Deal

The 1940 platform will charge that the New Deal repeatedly has failed to heed the warnings of the mechanized might of the Nazi victories and that in consequence the Nation's air force and the Nation's army, men, and equipment are impotent and out of date.

The Republicans will pledge themselves to harness the inoperative manpower and productive power behind a defense program which will insure the Western Hemisphere against foreign conquest and give the United States an authority in world affairs able to give effect to its words.

Ralph E. Flanders, delegate from Vermont, gave voice to the mood of the Committee when he declared that the decision before the American people was whether they wished to permit the New Deal to stay on in office during the emergency, whether they trust the President to be able to put defense above reform any more than he put recovery above reform. All other issues, he said, fade into insignificance.

C. M. Cotterman, delegate from the Philippine Islands, appealed to the Republicans to lead the way in advocating a reconsideration of Philippine independence.

The National Women's Party is circularizing the entire Committee to obtain support for its equal rights amendment to the Constitution which, it declares, will not only "wipe out discriminations but will be a legal protection against the reactionary policy toward women which has been sweeping the world. It is women's plea for a full share in democracy."

Hyde Not Opposed

The election June 17 without opposition of Herbert K. Hyde of Oklahoma City, Okla., as Temporary Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, is not considered to have significance either as affecting the nomination or platform policy. Mr. Hyde, a youngster in Republican politics and a former United States District Attorney under President Hoover, is a supporter of Thomas E. Dewey. His choice was quietly initiated by Alf M. Landon, seconded by a Willkie delegate, and supported by Taft followers. It is understood that a permanent chairman will be selected later to expound the recommendations of the Resolutions Committee to the convention and to defend it against possible minority planks.

The presence of an increasing number of delegates in this temporary political capital where campaign headquarters for 11 presidential aspirants have been opened is not yet doing anything toward forecasting next week's decision. Politicians who dismissed Wendell Willkie a month ago now concede him a front-row seat at the convention.

Lilliputian City Built

Model Resembles View From Airplane

Upper: Section of newly-built model of San Francisco showing the Marina, fashionable residential section. The round structure is the Palace of Fine Arts of the Exposition held in 1915. Lower: Showing the honeycomb structure of the model, by means of which it can be rebuilt to conform to changes in the City itself.

Toy San Francisco of Blocks Has Practical Planning Value

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—This City has just been built in miniature piece by piece in a modern game of "blocks" with a serious purpose.

A relief model of poplar and sugar pine, costing $102,750, with each skyscraper, warehouse, dock, church, school, and dwelling done in miniature, and the streets and hills on an exact scale of one inch to 100 feet horizontal and vertical, has just been formally presented to the City by the WPA. The relief model was completed just a short time ago after 2½ years of painstaking work by 235 investigators, draftsmen, modelers, craftsmen, and engineers.

The model, fully assembled, measures 41 feet east and west and 37⅓ feet north and south. It is quite realistic and photographs not too closely examined readily give the impression of being airplane photographs of the City itself. In fact a series of 164 overlapping aerial photographs of the City were used as aids in constructing the map.

Has Practical Value

The model was constructed for the City Planning Commission for the purpose of planning studies, traffic surveys, rebuilding, and new highway developments.

Because of the City's unusual topography, with streets at times seeming to run straight up and dropping just as abruptly, the Commission favored a scale model instead of the usual type of city map. Maps there are, but they do not disclose the actual problems of traffic over, around, or possibly under Telegraph Hill, Russian Hill, or Nob Hill, for instance.

The Planning Commission points out that any future development of San Francisco must take into consideration first the physiography of the ground. By using the scale model actual visual studies are feasible on a basis so accurate that United States Army engineers here value it.

As for the model itself. It takes in 43.7 square miles of the City, but actually includes 50 square miles of territory.

Accuracy Is Keynote

Parts of the model are interchangeable. If streets are rerouted, it is easy to reroute them on the model. There are hundreds of small blocks, all easy to remove and easily replaced. These blocks are assembled in some 138 different sections of jig-saw proportions, which in turn are assembled into the completed model. For fairly accurate designs of the skyscrapers, the architects of the buildings were called upon for models or designs.

Actual field investigations were used to carve out most of the buildings. Everything was painted, not according to the actual ground color of the buildings, but to picture pastel colors visible from the air and so frequently reported by aviators who fly over the City

At present the model is set up in a large, day-lighted room in the Registrar of Voters Office, City Hall. A more permanent location is being sought.

Art Shows in Boston

George R. Shaw, 2nd, is showing two exhibitions at his gallery, 71 Newbury Street; etchings of Williamsburg, New England, and Europe by Samuel Chamberlain; and Indian paintings of the United States Indian School in Santa Fé, N. M.

Mr. Chamberlain was commissioned by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., to etch eight plates of the restorations of the capital of eighteenth century Virginia. The prints are done clearly and painstakingly for Mr. Chamberlain has spared no effort to make as complete a pictorial record as the medium permits. He has had much experience in architectural portrayal and he makes his buildings solid, endowing them simultaneously with the dignity and beauty which characterize them. His etched line seems sometimes as thinly spun as an engraving.

The other subjects include "Springtime in Salem," "Quimper," and "Dentelle, Gothique."

The Indian paintings were many of them done by children in Santa Fé, who depict scenes from daily life or from popular legends. Such contemporary Indian painting is looked upon as a continuation of the tradition of natives, and the painters are not encouraged to acknowledge ideas of European sources. The pictures are brightly colored, flat, and decorative. The figures are generally seen in action. The Indians are not bothered by the limitations of two dimensional surface.

Doll and Richards

A miscellaneous display has been hung in the large gallery of Doll and Richards, consisting of landscapes painted in oil by several New Englanders.

The coast of Maine is portrayed by Alphonse Shelton and Frederick Waugh. From H. Dudley Murphy comes a view of Mt. Monadnock. Ogden M. Pleissner shows a clear depiction of "Rocky Mountain Lake," and Vladimir Pavlosky offers another version of the "Fishing Boats, Gloucester." Charles H. Davis provides a poetic and appealing portrait of "Early Spring, Weston," expressing the natural beauty of that season with luminous freshness.

Other exhibitors at Doll and Richards are John F. Enser, Charles Curtis Allen, Marian Sloane, Arthur Johnson, and Reginald F. Bolles.

Walt Disney celluloids of Pinocchio are still being shown in the adjoining galleries.

Norwegian Synod Elects

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 18 (AP)—The Rev. Henry Ingebritson of Lake Mills, Iowa, was re-elected President of the Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church yesterday. The Rev. George O. Illegard of Boston was chosen secretary.

Warners to Make 48 Films

New York

Warner Brothers will make 48 feature films during the 1940-41 season, relying heavily on recent legitimate theater successes and publishers' lists for source material. Scheduled for conversion into celluloid entertainment are 18 recent novels and biographies, 12 stage successes, and 11 original stories.

There will also be two special productions—"The Life of John Doe," to be produced by Frank Capra and Robert Riskin, with Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck co-starred, and "The Man Who Came to Dinner," from the Kaufman-Hart comedy.

Other attractions which will keep the Warner cameras turning include:

"No Time for Comedy," based on the S. N. Behrman play, with Rosalind Russell and James Stewart playing the Laurence Olivier-Katharine Cornell roles. William Keighley directs.

"The Story of John Paul Jones," starring James Cagney, who is said to bear quite a resemblance to the famous seaman.

"Captain Horatio Hornblower," with Errol Flynn starred in a film version of C. S. Forester's sea story.

"Mr. Skeffington," based on the current novel by Elizabeth. Bette Davis is to play the heroine.

"High Sierra," starring Paul Muni, based on the novel by W. R. Burnett.

"Calamity Jane," another Bette Davis picture. The role is described as a new departure for Miss Davis, different from anything she has ever portrayed, and enabling the exercise of her talents as a comedienne.

"The Fabulous Thirties," with a Mark Hellinger script to take up where "The Roaring Twenties" left off.

"Four Mothers," with the Lanes, Claude Rains, Gale Page, Jeffrey Lynn, May Robson, Frank McHugh, and several infants—to take up where "Four Wives" left off.

"The Man From Fleet Street," with Edward G. Robinson portraying the career of Julius Reuter, the news agency man. William Dieterle, Warners' biography specialist, will direct the film in which Edna Best, Otto Kruger, Eddie Albert, Dickie Moore, and others are to appear.

Other items on the schedule include "King's Row," by Henry Bellamann; "Danger Signal," by Phyllis Bottome; "The House on the Hill" and "Shanghai," by Somerset Maugham; "January Heights," by Polan Banks; "Quietly My Captain Waits," by Evelyn Eaton; "Montana," based on C. B. Glasscock's "The War of the Copper Kings"; "Fiesta in Manhattan," by Charles Kaufman, in which John Garfield is to star; "The Male Animal," from the Broadway stage hit by Elliott Nugent and James Thurber. Hal B. Wallis will act as executive producer for the majority of these and other pictures.

* * *

Loretta Young has just started work on a new comedy, "He Stayed to Breakfast," in which she appears opposite Melvyn Douglas. The film is based on "Ode to Liberty," which the late Sidney Howard translated from the French. Alexander Hall, who directed "The Doctor Takes a Wife," is again in charge.

* * *

Tyrone Power will play the starring role in Darryl F. Zanuck's "The Californian." Mr. Power will take up his new assignment upon completion of "Brigham Young," now in production.

* * *

With the completion of "Busman's Honeymoon," starring Robert Montgomery, M-G-M has suspended producing films in England for the time being. The next British-produced M-G-M picture will be "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," starring Robert Donat.

* * *

Ruth Hussey, who acquits herself admirably in an important role in "Susan and God," will play Liz in the M-G-M version of "The Philadelphia Story," starring Katharine Hepburn. James Stewart plays the leading male role.

* * *

"Blossoms in the Dust" has been purchased by M-G-M for Greer Garson, the Mrs. Chips of "Goodbye, Mr. Chips." The story is based on the career of Mrs. Edna Gladney of Fort Worth who, as head of the Texas Children's Home Aid Society, is said to have adopted more than 2,000 children.

* * *

Jane Wyman and Ronald Reagan have been given the romantic leads in Warner's "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," for which Marjorie Rambeau is to play the Marie Dressler role. Alan Hale will be featured in the film, based on the story by Norman Reilly Raine.

* * *

Richard Dix has been signed to the top role in "Cherokee Strip," a part which is said to resemble his Yancey Gravat of "Cimarron."

* * *

John Garfield and Frances Farmer have joined Pat O'Brien at the head of Warner's forthcoming "Flowing Gold," based on a novel by Rex Beach.

* * *

"Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin's latest picture, has gone into production at Universal. It will be Miss Durbin's eighth picture—her fifth under the direction of Henry Koster. Joe Pasternak has produced all eight. Universal's other singing discovery, Gloria Jean, will also begin a new picture soon. The title is "A Little Bit of Heaven," for which Miss Jean will sing five numbers.

Laura Pingree Brown

At Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street, there is an exhibition of pencil drawings by Laura Pingree Brown.

Whoever undertakes to work with pencil embarks on one of the most difficult of the pictorial arts. The pencil is a very sensitive medium. It can be very eloquent; it can also be dull. The black lead may be used by bearing on the point or by stroking the surface of the drawing paper with the side of the pencil. It permits a subtle and soft tonal effect; it also allows the graphic artist great latitude in the treatment of linear design.

Miss Brown's work shows diligence and determination. It is uneven, and at its best very appealing. The old wooden churches of New England are clearly portrayed as is the House of Seven Gables She depicts "American Homestead, Winter," a "Covered Bridge," "Drying Nets, Bearskin Neck," "Last Mill, Nantucket," is skillfully done. Trees receive special care, and their branches and twigs make a decorative tracery in a drawing, "Old Willows."

One of the most appealing of the pencilled pictures is "Forge" in which Miss Brown has expressed tellingly the atmosphere of a blacksmith's shop.

Cambridge School of Art

An interesting exhibition of work by students will be shown at the Cambridge School of Art, 81 Brattle Street, through the month. It consists of oils, drawings, black and whites, and pure designs. There are also pictures by members of a children's class.

There is an underlying theory in all the oils to bear out fundamentals which are taught the students. The method is no radical departure from good modern usage, but simply carries on and enforces the principles, which were thoughtfully worked out by Paul Cézanne. Color becomes part of the very tissue of the picture. Through adjustments of pigment, carefully juxtaposed, modulated, contrasted, the painter manages to achieve a full and clear feeling of form. The shadows are wrought in color, and they are luminous. There is no intrusion of black or muddy hues. Color is used as richly and comprehensively as possible to promote form, depth, atmosphere and the illusion of light. Mr. Hamilton of the faculty explains that color is not transliterated from the model studied, but the equivalent of the feeling experienced in perceiving it is translated into the sequences.

The students have been made color aware; they have been taught to think and calculate. They have drawn their figures with the thought of design in form, rhythm in composition, meaning in tone. It is for them to go ahead and use their tools with effect.

D. A.

Australia Plans Homes For 5,000 War Orphans

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP)—Machinery for settling more than 5,000 British war orphans in Australia now is complete, it was announced June 18 by Senator H. S. Foll, Commonwealth Minister of Interior.

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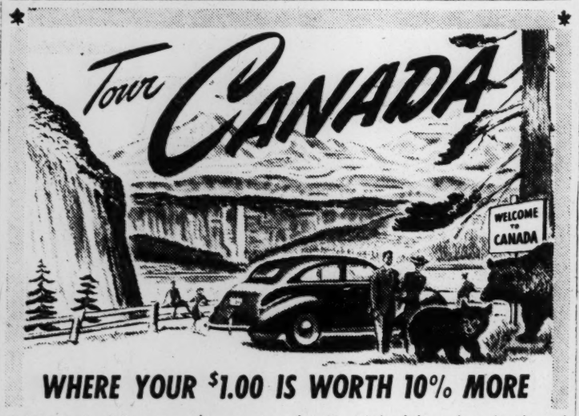

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Training for a Ship Officer In American Merchant Marine

Deck and Engineer Work Done on Ship or Shore With Practice Cruises on School Ships Long Famous

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are you a young man who loves the sea? And do you love it so much that you would like to build a career upon it? If so, have you considered the United States Merchant Marine as a job field?

In few other fields is such an effort being made to choose promising young men of good caliber and then to give them adequate training. In the several training programs offered by state and federal agencies there may be such an opportunity for you—provided you are really in earnest about such a career—at a very low cost. Whether you are well off financially, or practically dependent upon what you can earn, you may be an accepted applicant. The career for which you would be trained is that of officer on the liners, freighters, and other vessels that comprise the United States' merchant fleet.

The oldest professional schools for training officers in the merchant marine are the schoolships Annapolis and Nantucket, operated by Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, respectively; but these schools are open only to residents of their respective states and outsiders must apply to the newer New York or California nautical schools.

For Third Officer's License

The New York State Merchant Marine Academy has ship and shore facilities for cadet instruction: barracks at Fort Schuyler in the Bronx and the schoolship Empire State for practical cruise work. The Academy catalogue states as the purpose of the school "to educate and train young men to become deck officers and engineer officers on ships of the American Merchant Marine on the same principle that young men are trained at Annapolis to become officers in the United States Navy."

Concisely, this is the purpose of all the state nautical schools and in their curriculum they try to cover the subjects of seamanship, navigation, ship management, marine engineering, the elements of naval architecture, and maritime law. At the end of the course a cadet is able to pass the examination for a third officer's license. Engineer cadets are taught engineering and mechanics, deck cadets seamanship and navigation. Tuition for nonresidents at the New York Academy is around $1,700 for the two years.

The California State Nautical School at San Francisco is the only one offering a three-year course, with a Bachelor of Science degree. Cruises are made each year aboard the ex-freighter California State. Tuition to residents of California is $225 a year; higher for others.

Apprentice Seamen

The latest plan for training men in the merchant marine is the one just inaugurated by the United States Maritime Service, an organization administered by the Coast Guard and with the avowed purpose of assisting "in the maintenance of a trained and efficient personnel by providing an adequate training system."

Part of this scheme for developing a better merchant marine personnel is the training of apprentice seamen—young men who have never been to sea before. Only requirement is that they must be American citizens, between 18 and 23 years of age. They are taught seamanship and other maritime knowledge which enables them to start careers at sea with some practical background and a professional outlook on the work ahead. Apprentices are paid $21 a month during the year's course of training and when "graduated" are helped to get jobs on American ships. Two famous full-rigged sailing ships, the Joseph Conrad and the Tusitala are based at St. Petersburg, Fla., for apprentice training.

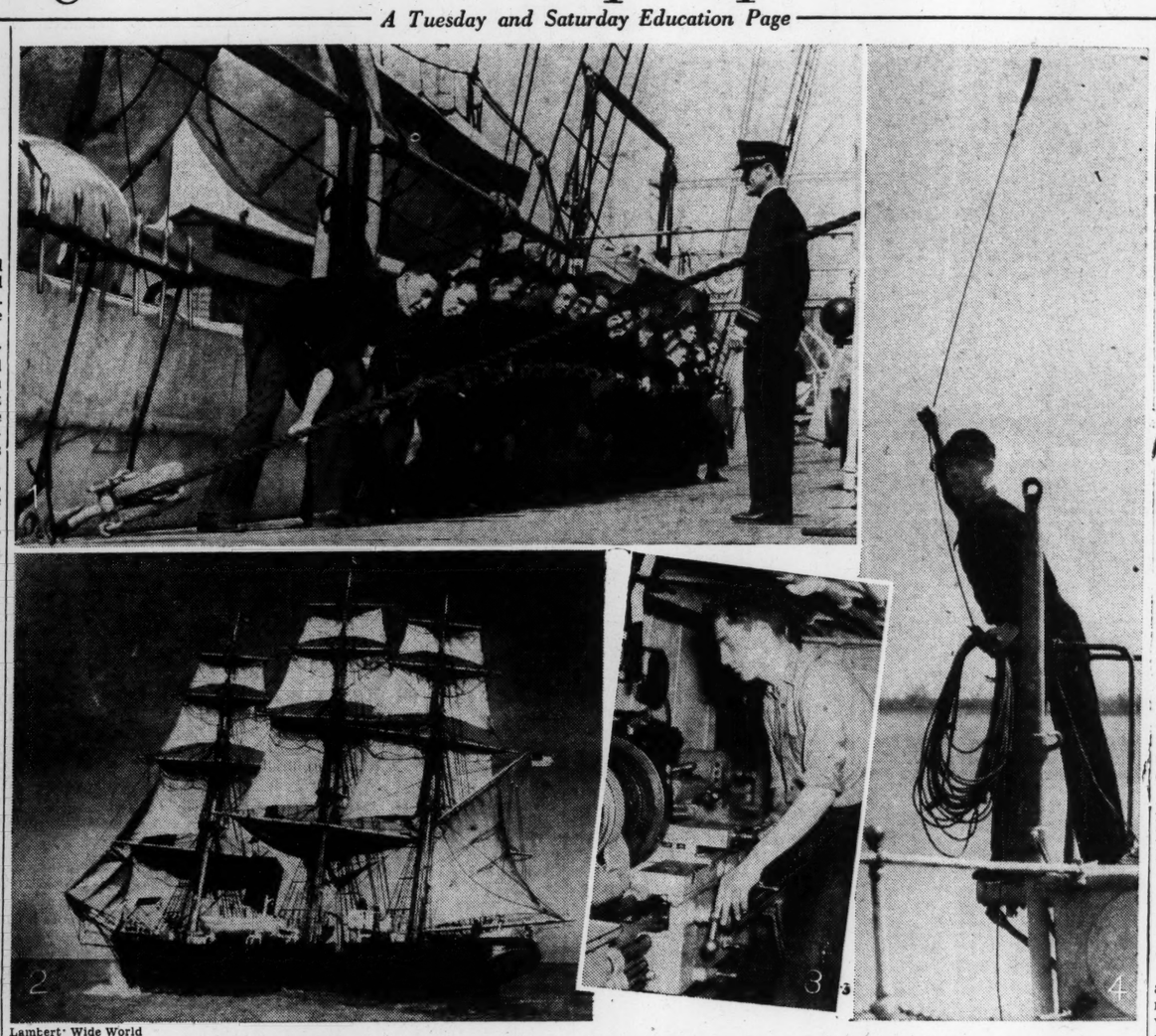
Probably the best opportunity for the prospective seafarer and especially for the young man with little or no money is the cadet training program offered by the United States Maritime Commission. This project, while it has certain drawbacks of set-up (see the magazine section, Nov. 11, 1939, "Ships and Men"), is for the education of both deck and engineer officers and involves four years of practical sea experience on ships of the merchant fleet, after which time the cadet can take his examination for officer's papers. No educational background is prescribed, but cadets are selected by a competitive mental and physical examination which includes tests in algebra, plane geometry, and physics. All of the cadet's training is at sea, under the direction of the ship's officers, with a course of semi-technical knowledge to be gotten from books on the cadet's own initiative.

Deck cadets do regular ship's work — chipping rust, painting, steering, and the many manual chores of a sailorman's day at sea; while engineer cadets likewise get practical instruction but "down below" in the fireroom and engineroom, learning mechanics and the intricacies of a ship's propelling machinery. This is an earn-while-you-learn education, with the cadet being paid and furnished with cabin and meals.

Only if You Mean It

The Commission is emphatic in wanting only young men who are serious about following the sea as a profession and who will stick. No floaters or adventurers are wanted. Because of this an applicant should consider the disadvantages of the training and of the career itself—long days at sea and short stays ashore; long months away from family, home, and later on from wife and children; loneliness, boredom, hard work, and all kinds of weather. On the other hand, a cadet is bound to no term of service and, despite the transition from the sailing ship and the wandering tramp of the old merchant marine, the sea as a career still holds for some the lure of strange ports and far horizons, of adventure and romance. As Kipling said:

There be triple ways to take, of the eagle or the snake,
Or the way of a man with a maid:
But the sweetest way to me is a ship's upon the sea
In the heel of the North-East Trade.



Lambert-Wide World

Training for the American Merchant Marine—a 'Learning by Doing' method. (1) All hands on the main brace! (2) The famous old Joseph Conrad, last of the square riggers, now serving as a training ship for future merchant seamen and U. S. Coast Guardsmen. (3) Engineering is taught as part of the classwork. (4) Heaving the lead like a veteran. 1, 3, 4 on the Pennsylvania Schoolship Annapolis.

A Week-Day Church School Plan Carried On in Over 40 States

Where Children Are Excused From School for Religious Instruction. Many Denominations Taking Part

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Typical of the religious teaching being made available to children in several hundred American cities through the public schools but under the auspices of individual churches is the system installed in St. Louis last November.

The last comprehensive survey made by the Office of Education at Washington in 1933, 20 years after the origin of the week-day church school plan in Gary, Ind., showed it in use in 218 cities in 40 states. Another survey is now in process. Generally, it is reported, the idea has proved workable.

In St. Louis, which is probably the largest city to begin operation of the program in recent months, more than 12,000 of the City's 100,000 public school children are enrolled. The percentage is steadily increasing.

These children are being released from school time one hour a week for religious instruction given by co-operating churches either in church buildings or other quarters not on public school premises.

In a number of other cities where the plan has been longer employed, attendance runs higher. In Kansas City, Kan., for instance, 90 per cent of the children in the first eight grades of the public schools are participating.

While the idea has been applied in widely differing ways, the procedure being followed in St. Louis, the most recent major example, is regarded as among the available practical methods.

First, each pupil took home a blank form on which the parents indicated whether or not they wanted their child or children to participate, and if so, in what religion.

Alternative Allowed

Arrangements were then made to dismiss from school, usually on Wednesday, at the last period, all those wishing the church school work. Those not choosing to participate stay in school and are given some form of regular school work. High school students participating are allowed one quarter credit for each year of church school work, making in four years a full credit to be counted toward the 16 necessary for graduation.

Meanwhile, of course, the actual teaching work had to be arranged by the churches themselves. The participating denominations worked out among themselves plans for joint intra-church activity.

Not in every community are all religious groups co-operating, and in some cases only a portion of the church units of certain denominations co-operate. In St. Louis all but the Jews are taking part at present. All of the Churches of Christ, Scientist, here, for example, participate.

One requirement is that the church or religious center must be situated no farther from the school than a distance which the children can walk in 15 minutes. This of course has meant that not all church buildings are used, and that some classes are cared for in other buildings.

Must Report To Authorities

The students are dismissed from the regular school usually at 2:30, and are allowed until 2:45 to go to the religious education center. They are then dismissed at 3:30. Those in charge of the church or center, chosen by the individual churches, make careful checks of attendance and report regularly to the school authorities. The church school class is, in other words, the same as any other school class, and those who elect to take this outside course must be present. Those absent are handled just as if they had been absent from a regular school class.

The instruction provided is, in St. Louis, left entirely to the individual church. In some other cities there is in use, on a voluntary basis, a common curriculum worked out by interdenominational committees in co-operation with educational authorities. There is an effort generally, though, to apply this sort of centralized system only with the idea of providing uniformity of material covered by the different age groups so that changes of schools, and consequent changes of religious centers, won't upset the work. In practice some denominations arrange for uniform instruction in their own various centers. Often this is simply by agreement among the autonomous units within a denominational group. The instruction is, in other words, of a sort chosen by the churches and varies with the denominations and the individual churches.

No survey has been made to determine throughout the system how many of those participating do not also regularly attend Sunday School, but in one church it is reported that a large number in the week-day classes are new, and that subsequently the Sunday School attendance has increased. There are no reports of any decrease in attendance at Sunday Schools. Generally it is said the children come to the church school in an eager mood, and while there have been disciplinary problems these have not been serious.

It is pointed out that this whole matter is not one of teaching religion in or by the schools, but of co-operation by the schools with those who want their children to have more religious training than they feel they get in Sunday School, and of encouraging religious contacts for those who get none otherwise.

Courtesy American Youth Hostel Association

Outdoor dishwashing as well as outdoor cooking will be part of the American Youth Hostel Training Course at Northfield, Mass.

American Youth Hostels Inc. Offers Training Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Northfield

To meet a growing need for workers especially trained to its own traditions, American Youth Hostels will this summer carry out a complete program of instruction in the history, customs, and working principles of hosteling. Planned particularly for potential field workers and staff members, the two months' course will also be suitable as study to those planning to enter or already engaged in other phases of social service, supplementing special preparation for teaching, nursing, or other professions.

Under the direction of the founders of American Youth Hostels, Isabel and Monroe Smith, a group of young people will gather from July 1 to August 31 to live co-operatively in dormitories located at national headquarters and examine at first hand and in practical application all the factors which are important to the increasing growth of hostels.

College Graduates Preferred

Enrollment for the course, being limited, college graduates are preferred although in cases of special accomplishment this requirement is waived. The course, for which there is a "board-and-room" fee, will remain open to applicants until July 1.

Functions of the six departments of the national office will be studied during the eight weeks' course, including, in the travel division, such technical matters as the organization of sponsored group trips, working out itineraries and budgets, and, in the field division, speaking before interested groups on hosteling, its aims and ideals. Novices will assist in chartering new hostels, and will at times act as houseparents at the Richard Schirrmann Hostel at Northfield.

Studying the value of public relations, all prospective field workers and staff members will design exhibits and write news releases which actually will be used for publicity.

Other curricula will include hosteling in theory and action, with the Green and White Mountain loops of hostels used as demonstration loops. Theses to be submitted at the conclusion of the summer will be concerned with various phases of hosteling and suggestions for developing it.

In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, whose presence on the A. Y. H. "campus" will serve as direct inspiration to their followers, the faculty will consist of department heads of the headquarters staff, delivering lectures and holding round-table discussions on all phases of hosteling.

Should Open Up Careers

Although no positions are guaranteed to trainees, it is expected that some of them will be absorbed by the rapidly growing offices and that others will enter the regional districts into which hostels are divided, so that the geographic spread of hosteling will attain a natural completion.

Speaking of the forthcoming session and the place it will fill both in hostel work and in the lives of today's young people, Monroe Smith, National Director, has said, "This is part of our attempt to pass on to others what we ourselves have gained from our own study of hosteling and all it can mean to those about to take up a life work. We feel that in time hostel work like any other social service can provide a full career and contribute to an abundant life for the individual. More than just an activity, it is a way of living, enriching the existence of anyone—teacher, housewife, student. The training course will consciously teach the principles of hosteling."

Youth Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New Jersey

Dear Round Tablers:

How many of us look upon our own state as prosaic and uninteresting? And shutting our eyes to local possibilities we yearn for exotic lands. I was guilty of that once. Of all the 48 States, I thought New Jersey was the least exciting. But that was before I really began to discover the Garden State for myself. Now I love its northern hills, its flat midlands, its long lonely shore. I visited, camera in hand, the Morristown National Historical park, where Washington had his headquarters. I learned from the guide its legends as well as history.

New Jersey has one of the best highway systems. The State is a vestibule for New York City, and is crossed by traffic going east and west. I shall never forget driving down U. S. Route One from New Brunswick to Princeton with farm snow fences on either side. Princeton University, Gothic grey stone buildings on gently rolling greens, was most impressive. Stopping at an ultra-modern dairy farm, I saw fat Jerseys and Holsteins being milked on a mechanical "merry-go-round" called a Rotolactor. On the drive back at dusk, a huge orange harvest moon rose over the low-lying farm land.

From Atlantic Highlands, one of the State's strategic points, may be seen Sandy Hook and New York Bay, up which steam ships from all over the world. From my window I can see in the distance the Statue of Liberty, her weathered green garments lighted by the setting sun. At night she is floodlighted and her torch blazes a welcome to all.

So, if you do not know it already, become acquainted with your State. You're bound to feel a glow of pride and loyalty. (And isn't the Federal Writers' Project of the American Guide Series on all the States, enlightening and interesting?) It is well to understand our own environment before we try to know that of others.

(Miss) H. G. B.

A Tuesday Column

Through the Editor's Window

'Moral Vigor' as a Job Qualification

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Several heartening indications emerge from this year's findings of the annual survey of college graduates' job prospects by Investors Syndicate, Inc. One of these is that job prospects for graduates seem the best in four years. Another, that the colleges, universities, and technical schools are found to be doing more than ever before to help students make job connections.

This last seems as it should be. Even a liberal arts college, while avowedly not training for a vocation, has a definite responsibility, it seems to me, for offering well-informed vocational guidance to every student; and for helping each student who desires it, to make at least a first connection in some job field. That certain schools and colleges have been sluggish about accepting this as their responsibility, and that certain trade schools have blithely trained pupils for specific trades that were overcrowded or otherwise closed, are among the criticisms leveled at education.

* * *

To me, the most heartening of the several indications brought out by the survey, however, is the back seat that must now be taken by that elusive form of magnetism widely called "personality." Far outstripping the votes for this one-time "sure road to success," is the demand for character.

"In a world crisis," declared King Merritt, vice-president of the Minneapolis firm, "American employers demand that job applicants have character above all qualifications, some of them adding that 'without character all else is ineffectual.'

"Character as a prime qualification for a job is reported more than three times as frequently as its nearest rival, scholarship; and nearly four times as often as its second rival, personality," Mr. Merritt says. "Furthermore, character is rated as about eight times more important than adaptability and about ninety-seven times greater than either campus popularity or athletic prowess as a prime job asset."

Just what has been meant by "personality" when cited as a quick means of winning friends and influencing people, has not always been clear. The type of jerry-built course purporting to build up a winning personality in a short series of lessons, has led one to give it even more of a back seat than was given it by the survey. Character, on the other hand, cannot be "taught" in a short series of lessons. One of its definitions in Webster's is "Moral vigor or firmness, especially as acquired through self-discipline."

* * *

Yes, we talk about character education these days. It is true that through awakening to the need, and through opening up practice opportunities to the child and young person, the home, the school, and the college can provide education that points to the development of character. But character itself, as moral vigor, cannot be learned by heart. It is a result of something sturdy in the individual's attitude and viewpoint—a result, in the final analysis of self-discipline. The development of character never ends; and (sincerity and honesty of purpose granted) we know that it is never too late to begin to develop character—although the later one begins the harder, as a rule, the task.

If, in the midst of what seems like a serious spread of aggressive materialism in many parts of the world, American educators and employers—turning with perhaps unprecedented loyalty to the fundamentals of democracy—write in "character" as the foremost job requisite, we may feel encouraged.

Our Duty: To Think Responsibly

"It is the sacred duty of us all, as members of that privileged minority of university men and women, to prepare ourselves seriously and competently to undertake our everyday thinking and judging in a time like this and in a world like this. It is our sacred duty to discipline ourselves to think responsibly. Responsible thinking implies at least three elemental requirements: first, the duty to verify our facts and check our evidences; second, the humility to admit the possibility of error of our judgment and to guard against bias and dogmatism; and, thirdly, a willingness to work out as thoroughly as we can all the possible consequences that may follow the acceptance of our view or theory, and to hold ourselves morally responsible for those consequences."

—Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, speaking to the graduating class at Bryn Mawr College.

School-Made Films

Tentative plans have been made for a Production Clinic on School-Made Films at the Ohio State University on Nov. 19 and 20. If you want a program in the fall, send your name to the Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

EVALUATING EDUCATION

How can parents evaluate the worth of the school in which their sons and daughters are growing up? We believe that a decisive answer may be found in a series of twelve test questions, which will be presented, one by one, each Tuesday and Saturday, on this page.

TEST QUESTIONS *for Parents:*

No. 1—Does the school demand self discipline of its students?

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A Tuesday Column

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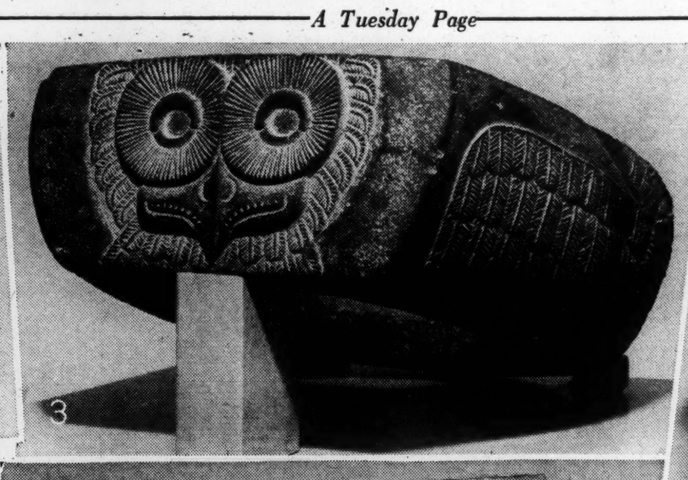
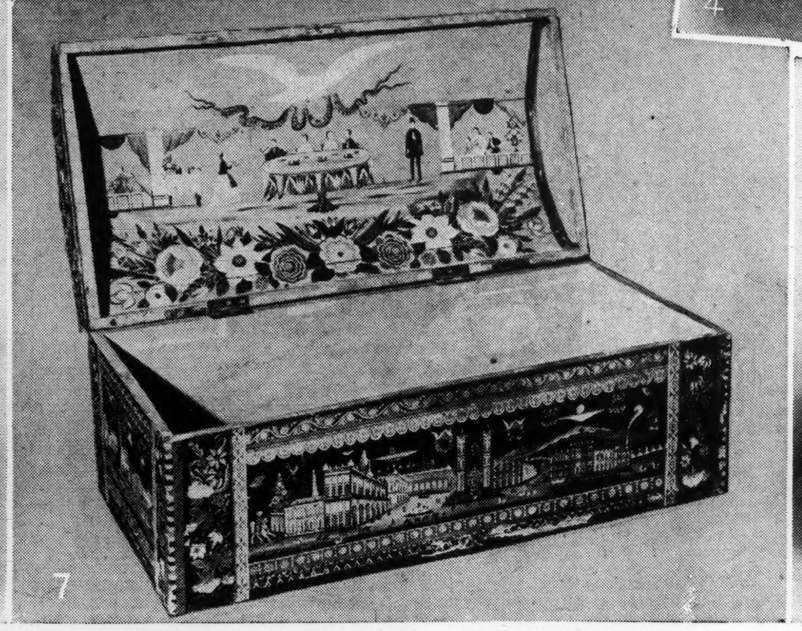
Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page





All photos Courtesy Museum of Modern Art.

Nearly the whole known history of Mexican art is represented by the display now shown at New York's Museum of Modern Art, to continue through September. Pictured here are examples embracing the 2000 years, three stone sculptures in the top row standing for the earliest group. Numbered 1, 2 and 3, these are granite-like; the first a deity, the second a covered chest about 16" long; the third a "yoke," so-called, suggesting a massive horse-collar 4" to 5" thick. Its ornamental carving seems very modern in character. The pumpkin-shaped pottery vessel, No. 4, has feet shaped like a small parrot, whose tail rests on the table and whose head and breast support the vessel. The Mother and Child, No. 5, is a strong contemporary sculpture in wood. In the lower row, No. 6 is a smoked earthenware water bottle of the 1800's, while the chest of painted wood dates 1875. Shaped like an inverted bell, the copper oil vessel at right is Spanish, of the 1500's, about 7" high.

In Green and White

A Georgian living room of distinct charm has walls painted Caribbean green, off-white carpets and draperies, and a curved Regency settee covered with yellow raw silk. The furniture is of Chippendale influence except for the piano and the chintz-covered easy chair.

Twenty Centuries of Mexican Art

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The collection of Mexican Art current through September at the Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53rd Street, selects from 20 centuries characteristic objects representative of the cultures which have flourished in that region which we call Mexico. Several thousand objects are so grouped as to illustrate dynamically the unceasingly complex phases of civilization that have tangled the picture.

The first category concerns pre-Spanish Art, and it is followed by that of the Colonial period, when Cortes and his successors grafted European ideas on Indian traditions. Modern Art inevitably suffers in this exposition from the impossibility of showing its major accomplishment and the one which has most influenced Europe and the United States, its masterly mural paintings. Nevertheless, a conception of the "Mexican Renaissance" can be formed from the photographs, preparatory studies, and portable frescoes on metal frames, which are shown.

Also modern, but individually grouped, are Children's Art, and Folk and Popular Art. It is in Folk and Popular Art that this article is particularly interested, but it appears significant only against the total scene we are briefly reviewing.

Current When Cortes Arrived

Before the Spanish conquest in 1519, the art of this great region was produced by various isolated tribes of highly civilized Indians, whose governments, languages and mythologies were unrelated. However, it was true of every tribe that its life and religion were completely fused and that its art was totally religious—in the sense that its purpose was the worship and placating of its deities. The striking stylistic differences between the art work of the tribes, arose from the compulsion exerted upon form, design and color by the sharply contrasted rituals existing among these Indian peoples, strangers to one another.

The first era approximately spans the one expressed on our calendar as 500 B. C. to 500 A. D. and is referred to as the Archaic Period. Life was agricultural and therefore sedentary and what have survived of its art are small clay figures symbolic of the goddess believed responsible for the fertility of the earth. The second period, which extends to 1100 A. D., reveals a more complex civilization and introduces many deities symbolic of natural forces, such as rain, wind, sun, storms. Jade carvings of impressive beauty were produced and architecture was born, expressing itself in temples.

Between 1100 and the Spanish Conquest, the Aztec Civilization became dominant and in its art were fused the rituals and mythologies of other tribes until then individualistic. This was the civilization which greeted the astonished and admiring gaze of Cortes. It has yielded to the present many relics, and from these is formed the largest division in the current exhibition.

Aztec sculpture occupies a commanding place in the national sculptures of the world, as proven by the carvings exhibited here in rock crystal and the realistic renderings in stone of natural objects and also the onyx vases. Jewelry executed in gold became a fine art. Aztec arts, however, like those of the periods that preceded this blooming, are always an expression of man's relation to nature, symbolized by his gods. These were usually conceived as cruel and malign, so that the bare survival of man was dependent on their appeasement and favor.

The Colonial Period flourished from 1521 to 1821, when Franciscan missionaries in their schools taught the Indians European architecture, sculpture and painting. The baroque style, then ascendant in Europe, merging with Indian habits of thought, developed into a Mexican variant which was softer and more profusely elaborate than its prototype. Finally, it yielded to a degenerate neo-classicism. In the fields of craftsmanship were produced liturgical vestments, illuminated manuscripts, architectural ornaments and furniture.

The section of Folk and Popular Art demonstrates impressively the continuity of the racial tradition. Interrupted and distorted during the Spanish domination, the Indian temperament has reasserted itself in the crafts of the Mexican people during the last 100 years.

Among the most interesting objects shown in this late class are the lacquered chests and platters, decorated in high colors with plant and animal motifs. These are from Michoacan and Guerrero, and employ the technic used by the Indians prior to the Conquest. Handweavings and embroideries, by expressing regional heritages in a wide variety or themes and color combinations, also return us to the feeling of early tribal symbolism. Masques for ritual dances, sculptured in the centuries subsequent to Spanish rule, show how vital to the Indian his inherited racial beliefs and practices continue to be. The ceramics of Guerrero reiterate loyally the forms and decorations which are to be found on archaic pieces.

Inventiveness characterizes much of the pottery. More or less forgetting traditions, it merges ancient, Colonial and modern themes into a style which is spontaneously novel. This almost unconscious originality is evident, too, in many of the folk paintings, which can be seen not only in easel pictures, but on painted chests where are depicted landscapes and national scenes in well-harmonized colors. Much skill and humor are exercised in the making of wooden and straw toys, which bear some analogy to our comic strips.

Assembled by These Authorities

Pre-Spanish Art was assembled under the direction of Dr. Alfonso Caso, Director of the National Institute of Anthropology and History, Mexico City, assisted by Dr. George Valliant of the American Museum of Natural History. Colonial Art was under the direction of Prof. Manuel C. Toussaint, Director of the Institute of Esthetic Research of the National University of Mexico, assisted by John McAndrew, curator of the Department of Architecture of the Museum of Modern Art. Paintings, sculpture and prints for the Modern section were collected by Miguel Covarrubias, while works by Orozco, Rivera and Siqueiros were added by the Museum staff.

'By Packhorse And Barge'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pieces of china selected for their beauty and rarity, from among the products of the Wedgwood pottery, formed the exhibition of the day, at the June meeting of the Wedgwood Club, which was held at 6 Chestnut Street, Boston. These ranged from a posset-pot of the late 1600's found in New York, to a small white jasper, urn-shaped, covered cabinet cup of the late 1700's.

"By Packhorse and Barge" was the subject for the discussion and Mrs. Gorely told of the risks and dangers the pieces on exhibition must have encountered as they went out from the potteries by road or inland water-ways to the 18th century seaport or salesroom. Even the most delicate ware was packed in panniers and shipped by packhorses. Strings of them, thirty or forty in number, were constantly traversing the roads between the towns and cities in England; as the roads were in terrible condition most of the year, there were many accidents and many pieces were broken in transit.

Even the famous dinner set of 940 odd pieces, made for the Empress Catherine of Russia, was subjected to these dangers as it went in this manner the 150 miles to London to be decorated, and then back to Staffordshire to be fired, and again to London for exhibition before starting on its long journey to Russia.

Although highwaymen were a great evil, robbery on the canals and rivers was a still greater. While boats anchored in some quiet inlet or brook, dishonest bargemen would take from the crates pieces which they sold to accomplices, who in turn sold them in the villages. The potter whose crates of ware reached their destination with two-thirds of their contents intact was considered lucky.

This annual meeting, as well as the last of the present season, was well attended, several non-resident members being present from other states. Charles P. Gorely, Jr., was elected president for the eighth consecutive year and all other officers were re-elected.

The Progress Of Taste In Decorative Art

The developments in the decorative tastes of Europe and America have seen steady movement away from the extremes of austere interiors of recent years, and are now normally warm with curves and design color. This is made apparent by the volume, Decorative Art, 1940; the Studio Year Book, which is published by the Studio, Ltd., London, and by the Studio Publications, Inc., New York; paper bound, $3.50; cloth, $4.50.

Abounding with pictures of home interiors, eight of them in color, this book is of English origin, although its subjects are found also in five continental countries, and some in America, chiefly in California. This issue continues the practice begun in 1904, of assembling pictures and text that record the various current aspects of home planning, building and furnishing; contemporary current designs in pottery, glassware, metals and fabrics. All these are represented by the work of leading designers, English and Continental.

Examples from Works of 1939

This year's issue has about 500 illustrations, chosen to show the most rational and interesting conceptions of leading architects and designers of the countries included. Nearly all these relate to interiors, for only eight houses and their plans appear, the introductory text to domestic architecture being by Howard Robertson.

The Introduction to the Interior Decoration and Furnishing section is by Mrs. Grace Lovatt Fraser, and holds lively interest in its eight pages of crisply lucid and independent thought and observation.

The revolutionary feeling displayed during the early period by most designers was very valuable, for it was instrumental in ridding the modern home of a welter of junk, which was neither ornamental nor useful, and gave the average house of a few years back somewhat the appearance of a hall just before a jumble sale.

There was clearing away of the over-decoration of the 1890's and before, as enthusiasts reveled in a new freedom. Yet it held important values. Mrs. Fraser states:

"Its chief virtues were three: First, the elimination of fussy detail and clutter; second, intense preoccupation with comfort and convenience; and lastly, successful experiment with all sorts of new and different materials."

New Ventures Led to Extremes

"But these virtues were carried to extremes, and elimination became in some cases bleak emptiness; intense preoccupation with comfort and convenience led too often to forgetting that man does not live by bread alone."

She sees 1939 as recording the end of the "anemia school of 'off-white' and beige and the decay of that false functionalism which adored utility as a god while denying the things of the spirit. . . . And besides this we must note a renewal of interest in the exciting possibilities of color, a tendency toward the graciousness of the curved line; an appreciation of ornament and pattern pleasantly and appropriately used."

Her attitude toward a term now commonly used will no doubt meet agreement from many readers:

"For the slogan 'streamlined' there can be no excuse whatever, when it is applied to houses, their interiors, or their furnishings. Why, for any reason, should it be thought a virtue for an object to be streamlined, which from its very nature must be static, and designed accordingly? The complete foolishness of this slogan is tersely summed up by the well-known architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, when he says, "A house is not going anywhere if we can help it. We hope it is going to stay right where it is for a long, long time."

C. G. B.

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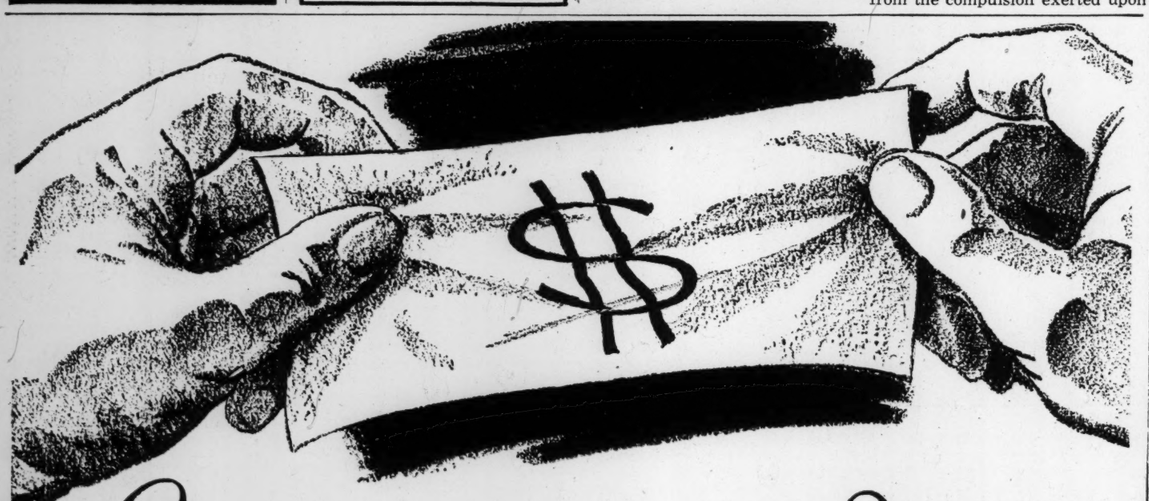

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Pan American Airways Ready To Start New Zealand Service

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Moving swiftly to strengthen commercial air links between the United States and its Pacific Ocean neighbors, the Civil Aeronautics Authority last week granted a certificate of operation to Pan American Airways for the United States-New Zealand service. This action followed on the heels of the permission granted for the United States-Alaska air service.

The South Pacific service will depart from San Francisco, with calls at Los Angeles, Honolulu, Canton Island, Noumeain, New Caledonia, and Auckland, N. Z., all points at which Pan American has had bases in readiness for some time. No local traffic can, of course, be carried between San Francisco and Los Angeles. The proposed air service, which will take four and a half days in transit, will be inaugurated on the basis of one round trip each fortnight at first. At present steamer connections between the United States and New Zealand consume 17 days.

In granting the certificate the CAA pointed out that the Antipodes have a population of more than 8,000,000 persons. During the period from 1929 to 1937 the per capita incomes of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand were among the highest in the world, the CAA said.

In 1937 New Zealand had the highest per capita foreign trade of any country in the world, the CAA report said, total average exports being approximately $200,000,000 a year. Imports were slightly less, but approximately 13 per cent of their total came from the United States, the report said. Australian exports amounted to $400,000,000, while imports were substantially the same, those from the United States amounting to 17 per cent of the total. American "direct investments" in Australasia are substantial, the report said, being about half of those in the whole region of China, Japan and the Philippines.

The report also pointed out that at the outbreak of the European war, there were two steamer services to the Antipodes—the Canadian-Australian line, and the Matson Line. The former was discontinued early last fall. The only cable service between North America and Australasia is by way of Vancouver, B. C., the CAA report said, and is quite expensive under war conditions. The increased speed of air travel over steamer travel and national defense considerations also combined to the CAA's opinion that the Antipodes air service is needed.

Trans-Canada Reports

Without having hurt a passenger or plane since it began operation in April, 1930, Trans-Canada Air Lines is now substantially "out of the red," C. D. Howe, Canadian Transport Minister, told the Canadian House of Commons in Ottawa recently. The House passed a bill extending for one year the "initial period" of Trans-Canada, after which the cost of carrying mails will be fixed. Mr. Howe contended that 1939 operations were not a fair trial and proposed the extension of the trial period. Increase in the air mail rate might have been nesessary if 1939 had been used as a typical year, he said, whereas by using 1940 experience it might be possible to strike a lower rate.

Though he foresaw little prospect of such an eventuality Mr. Howe said that the company's 15 Lockheed planes could be quickly converted into bombers, reconnaisance or patrol planes for war needs.

Making a Pool for Your Garden

If you want fun, have a garden with water in it.

Of course the ideal arrangement is to have a natural brook or lake, but that being impossible for most of us, we can do the next best thing and make a pool. It doesn't have to be large; it is not very difficult, and it can be inexpensive ($5.00 or less). A pool of approximately 3 by 4 feet with a foot and a half for depth will house a small water lily, several bog plants, some water hyacinths and submerged plants, as well as any number of fish and other water creatures.

For an informal concrete pool made without forms., excavate about six inches deeper than you want your pool to be. A layer of stones or cinders takes up three or four inches of this extra. Pour in concrete to fill in the cracks and cover the stones. Put on a layer of chicken wire for reinforcement, then add a top layer of concrete three or four inches thick.

Concrete needed for a small pool will consist of two or three bags (100 pounds each) of cement, and two to four times as much sharp sand and gravel mixed. Use a large wooden box for mixing and make in small amounts at a time. Mix the cement, sand, and gravel thoroughly before adding the water. Stir this in gradually until you have a fairly stiff concrete. If too thin, it will not hold its shape. When the concrete covers the layer of stones, lay on strips of chicken wire, cover with concrete made by mixing one part cement to two parts sharp sand. Build up the concrete until your pool is at least six inches thick when finished. Keep covered with moistened cloths for a day or two so the pool will dry out slowly.

Outlet Pipe

If an outlet pipe is desired in the pool, it is best to make a dry well nearby and run the pipe into it.

Larger and more elaborate pools can be made. Inlets as well as outlets are not too difficult if a person knows something about plumbing. An attractive pool which I saw recently had a faucet set among rocks and concealed with ferns and evergreen plantings, about six inches above the pool itself. It could be turned on to trickle down through the rocks and into the pool, yet it was free enough so the garden hose could be attached for watering the rest of the garden.

Before you build your pool study your garden and decide what kind of pool you want. Do you prefer one level with the ground to one having a wall to keep out children and dogs? Do you like round ones, square formal ones, or naturalistic ones with rocks and rock planting at their edges? Would you like the bottom painted white, or left just as it is? Perhaps you would like it dark to give it greater depth, or blue to reflect the sky. Do you want the bottom filled with soil to simulate a miniature lake, or left clean with your lilies planted in tubs?

Plant and animal life in a garden pool not only eliminate the necessity of changing the water oftener than once or twice a season, but add greatly to the interest and joy of having a pool. Water lilies are what I have a pool for, yet what a satisfaction it is on closer inspection to find such interesting features as the small cups of water poppies floating on the water's surface, or to see a baby frog, that had been basking on a lily leaf, dive into the water at your approach

Goldfish Essential

When we built our first pool we were told we must have goldfish to eat the mosquito larvae that would breed on stagnant water. We bought the goldfish, then discovered we should have aquatic plants to keep the pool healthy for our new pets. It seems that goldfish take oxygen from the water just as we breathe oxygen from the air, and that plants which live under the water supply this oxygen and are called oxygenating plants. Some of these plants are Vallisneria, Cabomba, Anacharis, and Ludwigia.

By the time we had established our under-water garden we found we needed scavengers to keep the pool clean. Frogs, pollywogs, fresh water clams, and snails are scavengers, but snails are by far the most important. But plenty of the large hardy Japanese snails.

No pool is complete without one or two water lilies. Give them 8 to 12 inches of rich soil (covered with a layer of clean sand) for the roots to feed on, a foot and a half of water for the stems to grow tall in, and be sure they get some sun. The more sun they have, the more blossoms they will give.

Emily Seaber Parcher

(A regular Tuesday feature

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The Home Forum

There Is Still Bruges

IT SHOULD BE a shocking thing, today, for anyone to fear the possible destruction of mere material objects. And yet, when I read of the fall of Bruges, I think I must have yielded to the temptation. Swallowing hard, I told myself that I knew and loved every cobblestone in that city; for I could call up mental pictures of its little squares, silent and sun-drenched, of its narrow steep bridges which cross the canals, of towers and elaborate façades, churches and many-windowed palaces, of the humble homes of Bruges, too, with their pointed brick gables —because here unquestionably, was the most picturesque, the most lovable city of Europe.

But all this, of course, was at best an exaggeration. Actually, I spent once five days of delight in Bruges; and, although I tramped constantly over its rough cobbles and wore out two hitherto serviceable pairs of shoes, there must have been many a lovely corner that I overlooked. So I resolved firmly not to make matters worse than they were; I remembered that the city, so far as we in America know, fell without a struggle and that the cherished Memling paintings must have been put away safely underground. But I went to my book-shelf, all the same, and took down the volume on Bruges which belongs in that now rare Mediaeval Towns series; and, turning the friendly pages with their plans and drawings, I was back in the Grand' Place, sitting at a little iron table of an open-air restaurant, eating omelette and *haricots verts*, while the bells in the Belfry jangled deafeningly and the country people surged about the market stalls under their gay awnings.

* * *

Perhaps I did not know every captivating corner of the old city, but oh! I knew enough so that it all came back with touching poignancy. The days had been crisp and golden, in that particular June, perfect for those long tramps which the truly diligent visitor must take if he would discover Bruges. We were tireless. From breakfast till *déjeuner* we trudged, and from *déjeuner* till dusk, pausing only occasionally to sit on a damp bench beside a narrow quay, with the dense green of tall trees stirring windily above a mossy wall while, further away, rose the mullion-windowed form of some gray palace and, still beyond that, the ever-present soaring Belfry which dominates all Bruges as the Giralda dominates the hot white lanes of Seville.

Guide-books, for instance this little "Story of Bruges," bound in soft gray-blue, discourse eloquently enough about the high noisy Belfry, about the cathedrals (was it in Nôtre Dame that we found, all unsuspecting, that exquisite altar-piece in white marble, the Virgin and Child by Michelangelo?), and about the several superb *hôtels* of the Burgundian princes, about the nearly rural square of the thirteenth-century Béguinage, and the inexhaustible loveliness of the flowered landings and little domestic squares on either side of the twisting canals. Still fancying myself at the outdoor restaurant in the Grand' Place, just finishing my *fromage*, I resolved to stroll again in the direction of the Hospice de St. Jean. For that attracted me more than anything else in Bruges.

According to a charming tradition which we might as well believe if we like it, Hans Memlinc (or Memling), "the greatest painter in Christendom," as he was called by a fifteenth-century contemporary, having traveled with great trouble from the battlefield of Nancy, came at last to this Hospital of St. John. There the kindly monks took care of him and, when he was recovered, in gratitude Memling began to paint for the monks. His work has remained ever since in the chapter-house of the Hospital. Art critics reason that the pictures must once have been numerous, but now they are only five or six—not including the famous "Shrine of St. Ursula," which is really a series of paintings. To me, these are among the most precious pictures I know. Again and again I went back to the Hospice to study them; even on the day we were leaving for Brussels, and so back to Paris, I went there hastily for a final half-hour and then ran all the way to the railroad station. And that experience with the art of Memling has sufficed to make me seek out his work in whatever great gallery I find myself—treasuring each example the more because they are so few.

How describe them? The critics can do it far more effectively. Their lovely clear freshness which has endured all down the centuries; the transparent truthfulness of the portraits; the delicious little landscapes upon which open the latticed windows of the portraits; the tender delicacy of the religious paintings, especially that panel of the triptych, "The Mystic Marriage of St. Catherine," showing the vision of St. John on the Isle of Patmos which I remember always when I read that portion of the Book of Revelation—one cannot understand unless he has seen; and, if one has seen them, then no words of mine will add to the pleasure of recollection.

* * *

Of course, they are buried safely somewhere, and of course I shall go again to Bruges to see them. Such beauty is needed in this world. I must believe it is being preserved, as were most of the El Grecos and Velasquez from the Prado. My little gray-blue volume is called "The Story of Bruges," and that story, though it may include tumultuous passages, is imperishable. No word "Finis" can have been put upon it by the account of this recent occupation of Bruges by ruthless invaders. Nothing disastrous, I know, can have befallen the beautiful Memlings. And so, comforted, I can put back my gray-blue volume on its shelf.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Brog.

QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA OF ENGLAND: *A Painting by Anthony Van Dyck*

THIS FINE PORTRAIT of Henrietta Maria of France, wife of Charles I of England, is by Anthony Van Dyck, and hangs in the Pitti Gallery in Florence.

The Flemish painter Van Dyck, born at Antwerp of a prosperous merchant family in 1599, manifested his artistic powers very young, having already, as early as 1619, his own studio and pupils in that city. In 1620 he was invited to England by Lord Arundel, and, having already made a name as a portrait painter, was employed by King James I.

Not long afterwards he set out for Italy, where he spent several years, residing especially in Genoa, but living also in Venice, Rome, Florence, and Palermo, and becoming a favorite portrait painter in wealthy and noble Italian circles.

In March, 1628, he was back in Antwerp, and four years later, in 1632, he returned to London, was appointed court painter, and knighted by Charles I, who assigned him a house in Blackfriars. From that time onward, save for visits to Antwerp, Paris, and Brussels, he spent his time in England.

Both the king and queen sat to him for their portraits on various occasions, and some of the pictures which he painted of Charles and of Henrietta Maria, and of their children, are accounted among his finest works. He also painted portraits of other distinguished English personages.

His portraits are usually characterized by noble pose, delicacy, sobriety, and harmony of form and color; and this portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria, so dignified, poised, and gracious, is a fine example of the master's work.

"The universal solvent of Love"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ALL HIS teachings our Master strongly emphasized the importance of love one for another. In a materialistic and selfish age this was strange doctrine, finding acceptance only with those spiritually minded enough to understand its vital importance.

On page 242 of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written, "In patient obedience to a patient God, let us labor to dissolve with the universal solvent of Love the adamant of error,—self-will, self-justification, and self-love,—which wars against spirituality and is the law of sin and death." On the same page she writes: "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses." Consistently to follow these teachings requires self-immolation and the repudiation of material sense testimony.

"The universal solvent of Love" is potent to neutralize all forms of error, even its most adamantine claims of human hatred, malice, resentment, and revenge It reduces the warring elements of the so-called human mind to their common denominator—nothingness.

Through "patient obedience to a patient God" one learns to see man aright. True spiritual discernment displaces all elements unlike good, frees the human mind from its self-imposed bondage, and thus also frees the human body, whose ills result from false subjection to the carnal so-called mind.

Christian Science consistently teaches that there is one Mind, one Life, Truth, and Love, and that man is the reflection of divine Love. The keynote of this Science is found in Jesus' injunction (John 13:34, 35): "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another. By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another."

The Christian Scientist knows that no one can disregard these teachings and at the same time be a Christian. He has learned that no one can intentionally harm or injure another in thought, word, or deed without darkening his own sense of spiritual reality. One can present no greater proof of the vital and essential nature of Christianity, and of one's faithfulness to the teachings of Christian Science, than through individual daily expression of divine Love. Love for God and man is the supreme test of one's Christianity, and of one's worthiness to be called a Christian Scientist. Paul must have realized this when he wrote (Romans 13:10), "Love worketh no ill to his neighbour: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law."

"The universal solvent of Love" will continue to operate in human consciousness until all error—all evil—has been dissolved, and only the good and true remain. To the spiritualized consciousness there can be no evil, sin, disease, or death. In divine consciousness there is no one to hate or to be hated, but only the pure manifestation of divine Love, man forever at one with God.

It is quite evident that one cannot at the same time be conscious of both Truth and error, of the real and of the unreal. True consciousness knows only good, and cognizes only that which is real and eternal. To this consciousness there is but one kind of man, God's idea, pure, perfect, and eternally good. To see man as God's idea is to see oneself as the reflection of divine Principle, which governs man.

In the consciousness governed by supreme good there is nothing that can respond to suggestions of evil or disease. "The universal solvent of Love" is at work in human consciousness, displacing false sense and revealing only the divine and eternally real.

When Paul said (II Corinthians 3:17), "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty," he doubtless had a clear sense of what true liberty and real freedom include. They certainly must include all that makes free from error, sin, disease, and death. Where God, Spirit, abides, no opposing elements can exist. There Spirit, omnipresent Love, is the only governing power.

The liberty which comes through the apprehension of abiding Spirit frees one from everything unlike God and establishes the consciousness of Love, "the universal solvent." Being universal, this solvent operates for all mankind, everywhere. Its healing and saving activity, although often unseen to material sense, is ever operative in its benefits to humanity. It displaces error and reveals the infinity of Truth and Love. It is this "solvent of Love" which Jesus utilized in his healing work, and which is made available to all through the teachings of Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Le dissolvant universel de l'Amour"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LORSQU'IL ENSEIGNAIT, notre Maître insistait fortement sur l'amour que nous devons avoir les uns pour les autres. A une époque d'égoïsme et de matérialisme, cette doctrine devait sembler étrange et ne pouvait être acceptée que par ceux dont la pensée était assez spirituelle pour en comprendre l'importance vitale.

A la page 242 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy nous donne ce conseil: "En obéissant patiemment à un Dieu patient, travaillons à dissoudre avec le dissolvant universel de l'Amour le diamant de l'erreur, — la propre volonté, la propre justification et l'amour de soi, — ce diamant de l'erreur qui lutte contre la spiritualité et qui est la loi du péché et de la mort." Elle écrit en outre, à la même page: "Il n'y a qu'un chemin qui mène au ciel, à l'harmonie, et le Christ dans la Science divine nous montre ce chemin. Ce chemin consiste à ne connaître aucune autre réalité — à n'avoir aucune autre conscience de vie — que le bien, Dieu et Son reflet, et à nous élever au-dessus des soi-disant douleurs et plaisirs des sens." Pour obéir fidèlement à ces règles, il faut s'immoler soi-même et répudier le témoignage des sens matériels.

"Le dissolvant universel de l'Amour" peut neutraliser toutes les formes de l'erreur, même ses prétentions les plus tenaces: la haine entre les hommes, la méchanceté, le ressentiment, la vengeance. Il réduit à leur dénominateur commun — au néant — les éléments hostiles qui font partie de ce qu'on nomme l'entendement humain.

En "obéissant patiemment à un Dieu patient," on apprend à voir l'homme tel qu'il est en réalité. Le vrai discernement spirituel chasse tous les éléments dissemblables au bien, libère l'entendement humain de l'esclavage qu'il s'était lui-même imposé, et de cette manière affranchit le corps, dont les maux venaient d'une fausse sujétion à ce qu'on nomme l'entendement charnel.

La Science Chrétienne est logique; elle enseigne qu'il existe un seul Entendement, une seule Vie, qui est aussi la Vérité et l'Amour, et que l'homme reflète l'Amour divin. Nous trouvons la note tonique de cette Science dans un ordre formulé par Jésus (Jean 13:34, 35): "Je vous donne un commandement nouveau; Aimez-vous les uns les autres; comme je vous ai aimés, vous aussi, aimez-vous les uns les autres. C'est à l'amour que vous aurez les uns pour les autres que tous connaîtront que vous êtes mes disciples."

Le Scientiste Chrétien sait qu'on n'est pas vraiment un chrétien si l'on méconnait cette loi. Il se rend compte que si l'on fait sciemment tort à son prochain, soit en pensée, soit en paroles ou en actions, l'on obscurcit son propre sens de la réalité spirituelle. Exprimer dans la vie quotidienne l'Amour divin, c'est prouver de la meilleure manière possible la nature essentielle et vitale du christianisme, et notre fidélité aux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne. L'amour envers Dieu et l'homme, voilà le criterium suprême de notre christianisme, de notre droit au nom de Scientistes Chrétiens. Paul devait avoir compris que c'était la pierre de touche, car il écrivait aux Romains (13:10): "L'amour ne fait point de mal au prochain; l'amour est donc l'accomplissement de la Loi."

"Le dissolvant universel de l'Amour" continuera d'opérer dans la conscience humaine jusqu'à ce que toute erreur — tout mal — soit dissous et qu'il ne reste plus que le bien, le vrai. La conscience spiritualisée ne saurait connaître le mal, le péché, la maladie ou la mort. Dans la conscience divine, il n'est personne qui haïsse ou qui soit détesté; seule existe la pure manifestation de l'Amour divin, l'homme éternellement uni à Dieu.

Il est clair qu'on ne peut simultanément avoir conscience de la Vérité et de l'erreur, du réel et de l'irréel. La vraie conscience ne connait que le bien, ne perçoit que les choses réelles, éternelles. Pour cette conscience il n'existe qu'une seule espèce d'homme, l'idée de Dieu, pure, parfaite, éternellement bonne Voir l'homme en tant qu'idée de Dieu, c'est se voir soi-même comme le reflet du divin Principe gouvernant l'homme.

Dans la conscience que régit le bien suprême, les suggestions du mal ou de la maladie ne trouvent point d'écho. "Le dissolvant universel de l'amour" agit dans la conscience humaine; il chasse le faux sens et révèle seulement ce qui est divin, éternellement réel.

Quand Paul disait (II Corinthiens 3:17): "Là où est l'Esprit du Seigneur, là est la liberté" — il se rendait sans doute bien compte de ce qu'impliquent la liberté véritable, l'indépendance réelle. Certainement elles doivent embrasser tout ce qui peut affranchir de l'erreur, du péché, de la maladie ou de la mort. Là où demeure Dieu, l'Esprit, il ne peut exister d'éléments contraires. L'Esprit, l'Amour omniprésent, doit être le seul pouvoir gouvernant toutes choses.

La liberté qu'apporte la compréhension de l'Esprit immuable nous affranchit de tout ce qui est dissemblable à Dieu; elle établit la conscience de l'Amour, "le dissolvant universel." Puisqu'il est universel, ce dissolvant agit partout, dans l'intérêt de chacun. Bien que souvent invisible au sens matériel, son activité curative et rédemptrice opère sans cesse pour le bien de l'humanité. Elle chasse l'erreur et révèle l'infinitude de la Vérité, de l'Amour. C'est ce "dissolvant universel de l'Amour" que Jésus employait dans son œuvre de guérison, et qui grâce aux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne devient accessible à tous.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes [illegible] écrire à La Société [illegible]. (The Chris[illegible], Massa-[illegible])

As Springtime Comes To Sweden

CENTURY UPON CENTURY, after each season of darkness, sunlight comes back with a rush to these Northern latitudes. For me that reminder of unceasing change has constantly had the vivid qualities one finds in some human drama. And in any one of the Scandinavian capitals, wherever I might be, I have never grown tired of watching for the transition after the drab, cold winter. Revived hopes would be reflected in all faces. As yet, no artist has done justice to the tranquil beauty and tender grace of the Swedish springtime. The budding birches—the "white ladies" of the forests—stand out against the somber, hoary bottle-green of spruce and pine. The emerald grass has a velvety softness, and petals of flowers seem to take on a tinge deeper than what one finds elsewhere. And after April and May, in the silvery nights of Midsummer, a whole world becomes shadowless, luminous. This ever-shifting panorama, joyous and resplendent, is a part of the cycle of life. It is also the great miracle.—From "Scandinavia —The Background for Neutrality," by ALMA LUISE OLSON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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At the Foot of the Pyrenees

THE MAIN ROAD from Bayonne to Perpignan, which runs from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean coasts parallel with the Pyrenees, passes through Foix, crossing another important road, the trans-Pyrenean route from Toulouse to Barcelona. Many people using these roads stop at Foix. . . .

The beautiful scenery around Foix and the luxuries to be had at the hotel determined us to stay there as long as we could I. S. was making his drawing of the castle in unwonted comfort from his bedroom window. In my room a little window in the roof made a vignette of the castle rock and there was a view of Le Pech where trees and ledges were outlined with gold by the morning sun. We often availed ourselves of a promenade along the banks of the Ariège where the stream ran foaming over the boulders in its course, edged with the graceful *frondaison* of the banks. The sunlight which sparkled on the broken surfaces of the water sometimes lit up the blue plumage of a kingfisher on the wing. It was along this path that I. S. made the drawing of the Ariège.

There were various roads leading up the valleys, or over the hills, to little red-roofed hamlets set among fields full of sheep and cows, with small mountain haystacks scattered on their slopes. The cows, of a strong, thick-set breed, very suitable for the yoke, varied in colour from black to creamy white, the black ones having a line of white along the spine, while the white ones had black points. There were no spotted cows to be seen, the strain evidently being kept pure. Certain individuals among the herd wore collars of bent wood to which long-shaped wooden bells were attached. Among the flocks of sheep there were always one or two not only with bells but wearing the *floquet*, a tuft of wool on the neck behind the ears, left from the shearing as a mark that the wearer had experience of the summer journey to the mountains, and could lead the novices.

It was delightful to walk out into the country in the clear mountain air, to the accompaniment of music from sheep bells and running streams. The friendly-seeming hillsides soothed the spirit in their remoteness from a world rapidly becoming mechanised. Here the old man or woman who, with the aid of barking dogs, led their cows to drink at the spring hidden in the grass, were still living exactly as their forebears had done. Even the pylons which climbed the mountain, and could be seen continuing their march on the sky-line, could not mar the landscape as they do in the smaller scale of scenery in Britain. In the strong autumn sun second and third hay crops were gathered on slopes facing southward, the wild figs ripened, apple trees blazed with red fruit, and maize patches lightened to straw-colour. The small crops of maize were carried in light carts drawn by a single bullock, and the leaves and stalks burnt on the hillside; in the evenings long streamers of smoke could be seen floating away from the bonfires.

The rounded slopes of the Barguillère took on russet caps as the bracken on their tops changed colour, and patches of the rosy-mauve autumn crocus blossomed in the grass. In one place I found *Gentiana acaulis* in flower. There seemed to be a louder rustling in the breeze which blew down the valleys and stirred the withering leaves, and a freshening of the air suggested that it might be getting cold high up in the mountains.—FRANCES STRANG, in "Town and Country in Southern France." (London and New York: Macmillan.)

Combed By the Waters

Last week a summer rain left pouring waters here.
Now it is dry. A mellow sun has baked the stream,
And left the grasses lying evenly against
The stones, combed by the waters.
But, like a boy's hair ruffled in the wind,
They will come back. And the asters
And the goldenrod growing from the crevice
Between the rock are like locks of hair,
Streaked with gray and gold, brushing tenderly
Over the face of the mild earth.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

Rodin Was an Industrious Student

WHEN THE CLOCKS of the Sorbonne quarter struck noon, Rodin left the Petite Ecole; he walked to the Louvre, eating, as he went, a roll and a cake of chocolate which was all he had for lunch.

He sketched the antiques. From there he went on to the Galerie des Estampes at the Bibliothèque Nationale, where they loaned out, without any too much good will, misplaced as that is with students, the albums of plates after Michelangelo and Raphael and the great illustrated work, "L'Histoire de Costume Romain." Because of this miserliness of theirs, he did not always obtain the volumes he wished for, which were reserved for habitués who were better known. This did not prevent him from becoming initiated into the science of draperies. He executed hundreds of sketches from memory, at last developing in himself the faculty of remembering forms.

From the rue de Richelieu, always on foot, he would repair to the Gobelin manufactory. There each day, from five to eight o'clock, he followed the course in design. . . . The teaching of the eighteenth century was practiced there also, and his work became permanently impregnated by it.

In the morning, at daybreak, before going to the Petite Ecole, he found time to walk to an old painter's he knew, where he kept a number of canvases going. In the evening he made careful copies of the sketches he had jotted down at noon in the galleries of the Louvre and the Bibliothèque. He drew far into the night; he drew even during supper, at the frugal board of his family, surrounded by his father, his mother, and his young sister, bending over his paper. . . . In short, he toiled incessantly; ardent and patient, obstinate, and full of self-confidence.

Assuredly he never in the world imagined that he was to become in time one of the most illustrious representatives of the French art of the nineteenth century, that he was to be the equal in renown of celebrities like Lamartine, Alfred de Musset, or Michelet whom he saw occasionally in the Luxembourg Gardens, without even daring to bow to them; but he possessed a fixed and a precise idea of what was required to be a good sculptor and the resolution to realize it. Little did he care how long it would take, how tardy success might prove, how slow fortune might be in coming; little did he care for obstacles, even for misery. He was going the right way, unhesitating, untroubled, not compromising with himself or with anybody.—From "Rodin, the Man and His Art, With Leaves From His Note-book," compiled by JUDITH CLADEL. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1940

Brewster and Brann Put In Maine Senate Battle

PORTLAND, Maine, June 18 (AP) Republicans, generally dominant in Maine politics, today made United States Representative Ralph O. Brewster their nominee for the United States Senate seat to be given up by Frederick Hale (R) after 24 years' tenure.

While choosing Mr. Brewster over his one-time political ally, Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, in yesterday's primary, the G. O. P. also re-nominated incumbent U. S. representatives in the First and Second Districts. On the basis of returns from 605 of the State's 629 precincts, the senatorial vote was: Barrows, 48,635; Brewster, 69,337.

In the Third District, now represented by Mr. Brewster, Frank Fellows, Bangor lawyer, won on the Republican side, while Thomas N. Curran, also of Bangor, defeated Osgood A. Nickerson, of Veazie, for the Democratic nomination in the only important contest within that party.

Sumner Sewall, State Senate President and World War ace, won the Republican gubernatorial race with a 2,000-vote margin over Augusta's Mayor, Frederick G. Payne, after all but a comparatively few small and isolated precincts had been reported. The gubernatorial figures, with 605 precincts reported:

Roy L. Fernald, Winterport, 18,868; Blin W. Page, Skowhegan, 29,843; Payne 26,862; Sewall, 38,957.

The Democratic candidate chosen for the United States Senate seat is former Gov. Louis J. Brann of Lewiston.

The Democratic candidate for the governorship is Fulton J. Redman, Portland.

Mrs. Margaret C. Smith, filling out the balance of her late husband's congressional term, overwhelmingly defeated four male opponents for Republican nomination to a full term in the Second District, while United States Representative James C. Oliver (R) had little trouble winning First District re-nomination in a field of four.

Unopposed in the primary were the Democratic congressional nominees in the First and Second districts, Peter McDonald, of Rumford, and Edward J. Beauchamp, of Lewiston, respectively. The congressional results stand as follows:

First District, 148 of 151 precincts: Major George C. Coe, Lovell, 3,991; Robert Hale, Portland, 12,214; William A. Holland, Portland, 1,304; Oliver, 19,355.

Second District, 202 of 209 precincts: Frederick P. Bonney, Augusta, 2,898; State Representative Hodgdon C. Buzzell, Belfast, 4,426; Arthur B. Lancaster, Gardiner, 1,554; State Representative John G. Marshall, Auburn, 6,794; Mrs. Smith, 26,611.

Third District, 245 of 269 precincts: Republicans, State Senator J. Frederick Burns, Houlton, 11,626; Roscoe C. Emery, Eastport, 4,869; Fellows, 16,746; Dr. W. N. Miner, Calais, 5,641. Democrats, Curran 3,807; Nickerson, 1,095.

The total Republican vote was about 6,000 short of the primary record of 123,520 set in 1928.

Democrats voted lightly for their unopposed candidates.

Wellesley Alumnae College

"Rethinking Culture in a Time of Crisis" is the theme of the Seventh Wellesley Alumnae College, in session on the Wellesley campus today.

All alumnae have been invited to attend the five-day session, which opened yesterday. Given by members of the regular Wellesley faculty, the lectures include such topics as "Real Issues Behind the National Shibboleths," "Contemporary Religious Trends," "Byzantine Art and Cultural Change," "Libraries and Contemporary Civilization," "The Enduring Appeal of the Odyssey," "The New Architecture," and "Music and the Values We Live By."

In suggesting the value of the sessions, the Alumnae's education committee asked all alumnae: "What is the measured judgment, what is the outlook, of the men and women of your college faculty? They face the same times you do, but might they not have stars to steer by?"

Encouraging members of all alumnae classes to attend, Miss Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley, said: "The world is in baffling chaos, but no one of us is called upon to resolve it all. To each of us is given one infinitesimal knot of the whole tangled skein. If we unravel our own problem of living day by day, may we not feel that by so doing we are making of ourselves and of our College a usable thread to be woven into the texture of a more effective world?"

Friends of France to Carry On

"France's capitulation to Hitler's armed force does not mean the end of France," was the word from Miss Anne Morgan's New York headquarters of the American Friends of France today to the New England branch at 421 Boylston Street. The message declared the carrying on of the work of raising funds, food, canned milk and clothing for a refugee army now numbered at 10,000,000.

"Nor does it mean," the message continued, "that it is useless further to help with all the material and moral support at our command the terrible sufferings of her people. More than ever, France needs friends to stand by her in this, the most tragic hour of her long and brilliant history. The American Friends of France are carrying on."

An addition to headquarters opened today when the committee took over adjacent ground floor space at 423 Boylston Street for a receiving depot and packing room for contributions of food and clothing. A dozen volunteers were occupied separating and classifying clothing for packing.

"Clean, sensible clothing" is needed for men, women and children, according to Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, co-chairman of the branch. In a measure, this supply is being supplemented by knitted articles and other wearing apparel which are being made by volunteers at home or on the third floor of the building at 421.

Knitted articles include children's sweaters and knitted suits, shawls and socks for men and children. Bags of wool, needles and directions have been packaged for volunteers to carry on this work at home.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: High thin clouds and moderately warm this afternoon and early tonight, followed by cloudy and threatening late tonight and Wednesday, with showers and thunderstorms Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 60's; moderate southwesterly winds, increasing Wednesday.

For Thursday: Somewhat indicative of fair and not very warm weather on Thursday.

Maine: Partly cloudy followed by showers Wednesday and in the interior late tonight; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy followed by showers late tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Cloudy followed by showers Wednesday and in the west and north portion late tonight; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy followed by showers Wednesday and in northwest portion tonight; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Cloudy with light showers tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer with local showers.

Rhode Island: Cloudy tonight; Wednesday local showers; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing south shifting to southwest winds, possibly becoming strong on Wednesday; weather becoming overcast tonight followed by showers on Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	75	New Orleans	78	84
Chicago	78	91	New York	65	75
Denver	64	95	Norfolk	69	79
Helena	52	86	Philadelphia	62	82
Kansas City	72	92	St. Louis	72	87
Los Angeles	57	76	San Francisco	56	65
Miami	82	88	Washington	67	74
Minneapolis	72	91			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T.; June 18.
B—Maximum, June 17.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:56 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 11.1 feet.
Wednesday, 11:31 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:44 p. m. E. D. S. T. Tuesday.

Answering the Call for Help

By a Staff Photographer

Clothing for Refugees in France

Mrs. Thomas N. Rogers of Cambridge, one of the staff of the American Friends of France, 421 Boylston Street, holds a sample of the clothing being donated for immediate shipment to refugees in France (standing against a huge map of France).

Smith College Honors Four Prominent Women

Wide World

Awarded Degrees at Commencement Day Exercises

Left to right—Harriet Barnes Pratt of New York, '00, expert in landscape gardening, Doctor of Humane Letters; Millicent Carey McIntosh, Acting Dean of Bryn Mawr College, Doctor of Laws; Mrs. Dwight Morrow, acting President; Edith Elmer Wood, '90, prominent housing expert, Doctor of Laws, and Helen Hayes, actress, Doctor of Humane Letters.

Green Confers With President On Navy Plans

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island conferred with President Roosevelt and said later they had discussed naval defense matters, among them a $25,000,000 northeastern naval air base at Quonset Point, R. I.

The Senator gave no details. He also declined to say whether the post of Secretary of the Navy was discussed. Senator Green's name has been mentioned in connection with talk about a successor to Secretary of Navy Charles Edison, who has resigned to run for Governor of New Jersey.

Before going to the White House, Senator Green appealed to a Senate Appropriations subcommittee to increase a House-approved $24,000,000 appropriation for Quonset Point by $204,000. The additional amount, he said, was needed for land purchase. Congress already has appropriated $1,000,000 for land acquisition.

Referring to France's peace overtures, Senator Green, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, remarked, "We should take every measure for defense. I don't want to see adjournment before we have passed all essential defense legislation."

Chairman David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts of the Naval Affairs Committee termed France's position "tragic," and appealed for a speeding up of American defense measures, including an additional increase in the Navy's authorization to construct warships.

From Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts came a request for a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee to approve funds for an Army of 750,000.

"We have to get ready and prepare," Senator Lodge declared. Britain's experience in being able to conscript only about 600,000 men since last September, he said, showed "you cannot improvise a trained army at short notice."

Aide to Church Council

HARTFORD, Conn., June 18 (AP)—The Rev. Everett A. Babcock, General Secretary of the Vermont Church Council in Burlington, Vt., was named today Executive Secretary of the Connecticut Council of Churches and Religious Education.

Mills in Rhode Island Prepared For Speed on Army Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rhode Island mills are ready.

Textile manufacturers, expecting Government orders as the result of the expansion of the nation's armed forces, can put their mills in full-time operation, within six weeks, at the outside, according to a statement by Edward F. Walker, Secretary-Treasurer of the Rhode Island Textile Association.

Both the leaders of the United Textile Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the Textile Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations have pledged their support to the movement and agreed to co-operate in a program to prevent industrial interruptions.

Unofficial reports are that in many plants of the State temporary layoffs have been given hundreds of workers so that additional machinery might be installed.

Mr. Walker said that many mills, it is believed, "can operate 100 per cent on Government work within a week of the award of the contracts."

Plenty of Skilled Help

The estimates of time include a "reasonable provision for getting together personnel." Mr. Walker reported that "there seemed to be no shortage of skilled help such as at present exists in the machine tool and airplane industries."

The statement is based on answers to a questionnaire sent recently to members of the Association. It is assumed in the estimates that "priority will be given by the Government, if necessary, to raw materials in the case of these mills executing military contracts."

Mr. Walker recalled that in the World War, mills here made every type of fabric required.

"At present there is quite a bit of business being done locally in supplying the regular textile needs of the Army and Navy," he said. "This business is principally in webbing tapes and elastics for gas masks, airplanes and balloon fabrics, raincoat materials, cotton shirting and uniform cloth, as well as the dyeing and finishing of the yarns that go into the manufacture of these specialties.

Survey of Plant Capacity

"The list, of course, only scratches the surface of eventual requirements for the contemplated expansion of the armed forces of the United States and it is expected that, with final approval of plans, orders for woolen and worsted uniforms, cloth and shirtings, blankets, mosquito nettings, cloth for cartridge bags, and other fabrics will be forthcoming.

"The Army, over a period of years, has been preparing a comprehensive list of capacity and products of the various textile plants in this and other States, and representatives of the Army have kept in close touch with local changes so that the authorities entrusted with the procurement know exactly where to go for each item needed. This will obviate the delay and confusion so prevalent in 1917 before mills were able to get properly organized and operating at maximum efficiency.

"There seems to be little business being done at present for the Allies in Rhode Island mills. This fact further serves to clear the track for full speed ahead on American purchases and eliminates what otherwise would be a stumbling block to maximum effectiveness in a minimum of time."

Reserve Stocks Dipped Into

Port of Boston Business

New England's industries dipped heavily into their reserve stocks of raw materials held in Boston warehouses during the past week, nearly doubling warehouse withdrawals in comparison with figures for the corresponding period last year, according to data compiled for the Collector of Customs, Joseph McGrath.

Imports for consumption showed a sharp rise, too, with goods valued at a million dollars in excess of imports a year ago at this time. Imports going into the warehouses are not classified as "for consumption" until they are actually withdrawn.

The heavy withdrawals are also responsible for the increase in Federal revenue for this period, more than double duties collected for a similar period last year. Figuring largely among withdrawals were wool, hides, skins, and Egyptian cotton.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending June 15, 1940	Year ago
Imprts for cnsmption	$2,750,507	$1,630,764
Imports for warehouse	458,704	321,367
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	917,064	494,672
Duties collected	767,492	351,974
Wool imports, lbs.	121,730	319,712

	Fiscal Year July 1 to June 15	Year ago
Wool imports, lbs.	132,455,040	59,778,194
Duties collected	$31,668,608	$21,597,132

Wellesley Soon To Lose Sheffield

Retirement of Alfred D. Sheffield, Professor of English Composition and group leadership at Wellesley College, who reaches the College retirement age this month after 43 years of teaching, was announced today by the College.

Professor Sheffield, currently conducting the one-week Alumnae College at Wellesley, has made plans for organization of an educational agency for industrial relations. The agency is not expected to begin operations until Fall, or at least until after the summer session of the Institute of Social Progress at Wellesley in July, which Professor Sheffield leads.

Professor Shefield began teaching at Harvard University in 1897, immediately after obtaining a master's degree there. He previously graduated from Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. He joined Wellesley College faculty as an instructor in rhetoric and composition in 1911. He is the author of several tracts on grammar, discussion and group experience.

652 Seniors At Yale Get Their Degrees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 18—At Yale University today 652 seniors in Yale College, The Sheffield Scientific School, and the School of Engineering received degrees from Dr. Charles Seymour, President of the University.

Yale's 239th commencement season continues tomorrow with award of graduate, professional, and honorary degrees in Woolsey Hall.

At today's exercises, Dr. Seymour awarded the Deforest Medal for oratory and the $500 Alpheus Henry Snow prize for Yale University scholarship, to McGeorge Bundy of Boston; the Warren Memorial prize for Yale College scholarship, to Rowland B. Vance of Columbus, Ohio; the Chester Harding Plimpton prize for all-around excellence, to Sterling B. Brinkley of New Haven; the Russel Henry Chittenden prize of $100 for Sheffield scholarship, to James S. Smith of Towanda, Pa.; and the Edwin O. Lanphier Memorial prize in electrical engineering, to Angus A. Macdonald of Rapidan, Va.

Dartmouth Gifts

HANOVER, N. H., June 18 (AP)—Dartmouth College reported today that gifts of approximately $900,000 had been received during the academic year of 1939-1940.

The largest gift of the year was that of $150,000 from the Carnegie Corporation for unrestricted use in developing the educational policies of the College. The second largest was the $133,000 left by Mrs. Jeannette I. Cummings of Washington, D. C., for the Horace S. Cummings memorial, which now houses the new Thayer School of Civil Engineering.

Cut in Cambridge Costs Is Declared Not Yet in Sight

No curtailment of Cambridge municipal expenditures is in sight, despite the recent Massachusetts Supreme Court invalidation of the 1940 budget and order to abide by the 1939 tax rate, according to James Harrington, Executive Secretary to Mayor John W. Lyons today.

In the absence of the Mayor from the City, Mr. Harrington pointed out that curtailments will no doubt be initiated by departmental heads if the 1940 funds are not forthcoming.

The Supreme Court had invalidated Mayor Lyons' budget, which called for expenditures financed by a tax rate of $47.50 per $1,000 full valuation. The Court ordered the 1939 budget which carried a $40.50 tax rate used again this year.

Mr. Harrington suggested today that perhaps not enough time had elapsed since the Court decision last week, to draw up a reduced budget for the City or for any of its departments.

Bay State G. O. P. Group Shows Leaning to Willkie

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The final-hour drive by Wendell L. Willkie for the Republican presidential nomination has so captured the imagination of the Massachusetts G. O. P. delegates to the Philadelphia convention that a majority of the delegation will support his candidacy, a survey indicated today.

Estimates of the Willkie strength now run to more than 20 of the 34 delegates who will leave Boston on a 14-car special train June 23 for the convention which opens the next day. Including the delegates, their alternates and various accompanying politicians, the Massachusetts Republican group entraining at South Station will number approximately 170. Charles Nichols, Executive Secretary of the Republican State Committee, has charge of the housing arrangements for the delegation.

Gaspar G. Bacon, former Lieutenant Governor, is the most outspoken supporter of Mr. Willkie among the delegation. Mr. Bacon stated today that unless Representative Martin is a candidate he will support Mr. Willkie 100 per cent.

Favors Willkie

Raymond S. Wilkins, Governor Saltonstall's personal attorney, favored the Willkie candidacy.

While none of the major leaders, such as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Representative Joseph W. Martin, Permanent Chairman of the convention, and Representative Christian A. Herter would reveal their positions, it is understood Governor Saltonstall and Representative Herter were considerably impressed by Mr. Willkie when he appeared in Boston June 14.

Until that time the trend toward Mr. Willkie was hardly evident but since his personal conferences with the various delegates his Massachusetts strength has increased tremendously.

Although it is expected the delegation will cast votes for a Bay State favorite son such as Governor Saltonstall or Representative Martin, on the first ballot, it is understood the Willkie strength will be revealed early at the convention.

Dewey in Boston—

Some Republican leaders interviewed said it was possible but not probable that Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney, would win back some of his lost Massachusetts strength at today's luncheon with Massachusetts leaders arranged by Alvan T. Fuller, the former G. O. P. Governor who early publicly championed Mr. Dewey's candidacy.

Several of the delegates have not yet definitely decided for whom they will vote but many of those perched on the fence indicated they now lean toward Mr. Willkie.

The Willkie campaign, in Massachusetts, as in the nation as a whole, has startled the party leaders who at first did not warm up to the utility magnate. At first none of the regular politicians could be identified with him, but now several persons close to Governor Saltonstall and other leaders are definitely in the Willkie camp.

Some backing for the campaign to draft former President Herbert Hoover is noticeable among the Massachusetts delegation. Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., former member of the Boston City Council, has said publicly he is for Mr. Hoover, while one of the western Massachusetts delegates is inclined to favor Mr. Hoover.

Would Favor Hoover

Of course, if the Hoover drive actually develops serious proportions it is anticipated that Representative Herter, a strong friend of the former President, will support him, but otherwise it is believed he will join the Willkie forces.

Mr. Dewey and Mr. Taft will be given a few votes by the delegation, according to present indications.

Of course, each delegate who would discuss his position stated definitely that it was possible by the time the convention was under way their positions might be shifted due to possible sudden changes in the national and international situation.

Several delegates stated their mail was packed with letters from persons favoring Mr. Willkie. Charles Shulman of Milton said the Willkie letters outnumber those supporting the other candidates at least three to one. But the delegate added he was not ready to say which canddiate he will favor.

Bridges Candidacy

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Representative Foster Stearns (R) of New Hampshire, will nominate Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, for President at the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia next week.

Senator Bridges said seconding speeches would be made by former Senator George H. Moses of Concord, N. H., who opposed Mr. Bridges in the 1936 primary, and by a Maine delegate yet to be named. Another seconding speech, associates of Senator Bridges said, would be made by a western delegate, probably either from California or Oklahoma.

Mr. Stearns represents Senator Bridges' home district. His father, Frank W. Stearns, was a leading supporter of the late President Coolidge.

Constable Action Up to Tobin

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has been given until Thursday to act on the report by the Massachusetts Division of Civil Service that numerous Boston constables are illegally doing work ordinarily assigned to civil service employees.

Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, warned that unless the Mayor by that time takes steps to remedy the situation, "the Civil Service Department will act." Mr. Lupien has authority to stop the payments of the salaries of any constables illegally doing the work of civil service employees.

It is understood that the Civil Service Division reported that 50 constables were engaged in illegal work. The report was made after an investigation of charges by the Boston Taxpayers Alliance that 73 constables appointed by Mayor Tobin are taking the places of civil service employees.

The Mayor, it is understood, insists that many of the constables are engaged in civil process work. The Director has asked the Mayor to submit a list of such employees.

Admiralty Cases Increase

Local admiralty cases have been greatly increased by war conditions in Europe, report many local lawyers who have been scraping the barnacles off their admiralty knowledge, to meet the new demand which may exceed that of Boston's halcyon days as a chief port of the world.

The Italian freighter Dino now has a keeper aboard, posted by the United States Marshal pending outcome brought by the British Asiatic Petroleum Company, for oil purchased in the Dutch West Indies, by the Dino's owners.

Other suits include those brought by members of stranded crews for back pay, and those brought against owners for cargoes undelivered or for debts owed on other ships owned by the same line.

Suits have been filed against the Emma Maersk, a Danish motorship, by her crew for back pay, and against her sister ship, Rita Maersk, by the Irish Grain Importers, Ltd., for a corn cargo purchased but never delivered.

In years gone by, Boston had a special Admiralty Court, so much was this type of business; now it is handled in routine by the Federal District Court and the other local offices of the Federal Department of Justice.

British Freighter Restores Its Name

In sharp contrast to the policy of British seamen in removing all identifying marks from their ships, the crew of the freighter City of Lincoln, in port from Calcutta, via St. John, N. B., painted the ship's name on bow and stern as soon as the vessel tied up at East Boston.

Ever since the war broke out in Europe, British ships obliterated names and identifying marks, "blacked out" at night, and repainted the hulls and superstructures a battleship gray. A few months ago the first break in that policy occurred when superstructure of the vessels was changed to a buff or dark brown, apparently with the idea of confusing submarine or aircraft officers as to the possibility that the craft might be a neutral.

Today the latest change is the painting of the names back on the ships, and a report that blackouts are to be eliminated when the ship is in waters that are considered "not dangerous."

Contractors Win Hurricane Work Suit

Two Massachusetts contractors, B. Perini & Sons, Inc., of Framingham, and C. J. Maney Company, Inc., of Somerville, have been awarded $421,375.74 by Judge Joseph L. Hurley in Suffolk Superior Court in their suit against the Commonwealth to recover $463,000 for hurricane damage repair contracts along the Mohawk Trail and Jacob's Ladder in western Massachusetts.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Mickey Rooney in "Young Tom Edison." 3:45, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Two Girls on Broadway." 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"Star Dust," with Linda Darnell. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Johnny Apollo," with Tyrone Power, Dorothy Lamour, and Edward Arnold. 3:55, 6:40, 9:50.

Fenway—
"Torrid Zone," with James Cagney, Ann Sheridan and Pat O'Brien. 2:05, 4:45, 7:20, 9:55 Also "A Fugitive From Justice." 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9.

Fine Arts—
"Mlle. Ma Mere," starring Danielle Darrieux. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. Also "Information Please." 1:20, 3:20, 5:30, 7:20, 9:20. Tomorrow: Walt Disney's "Pinocchio."

Keith Memorial—
Anna Neagle and Ray Milland in "Irene." 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45. "Beyond Tomorrow." 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "Information Please." 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:35.

Modern—
"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and Henry Fonda. 9:05 a. m., 1:50, 5:45, 9:30. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee. 12:10, 4:15, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Safari," with Madeleine Carroll, and Douglas Fairbanks Jr., 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Those Were the Days," with Ezra Stone. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young, and Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice 10 a. m. 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Torrid Zone," with James Cagney, Ann Sheridan and Pat O'Brien. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50 6:40, 9:30. Also "A Fugitive From Justice," with Roger Pryor. 9:10 a. m. 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Mad Men of Europe," with Edmund Gwenn and Mary Maguire. 9:30 a. m. 12 2:35 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Love, Honor and Oh-Baby!" 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:30, 9:05.

State—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young and Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Scollay—
"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and Henry Fonda. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:30. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee, 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
Latest News—War "Films," "Know Your Money," "Servant of Mankind—Thomas Edison," "U. S. Air Army," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
French invaders and 30-minute news digest; Betty Button—Jitterbug No. 1; Pete Smith's Domineering Male Vanquished; Money (True or False); Biography of Thomas Edison; Travel to Pacific Fair, and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"The Mystic Circle Murder," with Betty Compson 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Also "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," with Gary Cooper and Franchot Tone. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Tremont—
"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. Also "Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Jean Arthur in "Too Many Husbands," 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also "It All Came True," with Ann Sheridan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: Ronald Colman in "Lost Horizon." Also "I Met My Love," with Henry Fonda.

Uptown—
"'Til We Meet Again," with George Brent and Merle Oberon. 1:10, 4:45, 8:20. Also "Johnny Apollo," with Tyrone Power. 2:55, 6:30, 10.

Radio—Page 14

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
ENTIRE HOUSE TAKEN BY HARVARD CLASS OF 1915

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Gothic Gallery by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on American Water Colors by Mrs. Tanner.

Army Draft Program Wins New Support

A Boston office of the Military Training Camps Association which is sponsoring legislation to draft this country's manpower between the ages of 18 and 65—drawn with the assistance of the War Department—has been opened at 50 State Street.

This draft, according to officials at the office, would call upon men who have registered in their own communities and have been drawn by lot by local registration boards.

Registrants would be divided into two classes. Men between 18 and 21, and 45 and 65, would be liable for call for home defense. Those between 21 and 45 would enter active army units.

The bill now before Congress provides that so long as the United States is at peace, men called in the draft shall receive six months training and thereafter be placed in the organized reserves.

Trainees would be called in the following proportions:

Between 21-31, not less than 78 per cent nor more than 87 per cent.

Between 31-38, not less than 10 per cent nor more than 15 per cent.

Between 38-45, not less than 3 per cent nor more than 7 per cent.

The Boston office is not taking signatures to indorse the passage of the bill setting up this training system but is simply receiving the names of men between 25 and 50 who wish to have some such training, it was explained today.

It is believed that provision can be made for a quota of 300 from New England, out of a total of 3,000 for the country, with selection of candidates based on proven civic leadership and educational background.

This program has the authorization of the War Department for the establishment of citizens' camps with schedules somewhat similar to those of the pre-World War Plattsburgs. Under present ruling, applicants will be required to pay their own expenses, estimated at $58.75 for transportation, mess and overhead.

Antiques Bazaar To Aid War Relief

Of interest to North Shore residents and to antique dealers will be the war relief bazaar and antiques show in Convention Hall, Swampscott, July 1-3, inclusive, under the management of Mrs. John Freeman Brown, of Lakeport, N. H., formerly of Milton.

The New England branch of the American Field Service in France, with headquarters at 419 Boylston Street, will benefit from the admission proceeds, as Mrs. Brown's contribution to the ambulance service in which Mr. Brown participated as a driver in the first World War and which he heads at the present time in New Hampshire.

Bridge Approved On Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., June 18 (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin has approved construction of a new bridge across the Connecticut River at Hartford and authorized a $4,400,000 issue of state revenue bonds to finance the work.

Bids for building the plate-girder structure, 3,200 feet long between shore abutments and carrying two divided 24-foot roadways, will be asked by the State Highway Department before Labor Day, Commissioner William J. Cox said.

The new bridge, requiring two years to complete, will be 80 feet above mean high water mark with its other terminus in East Hartford.

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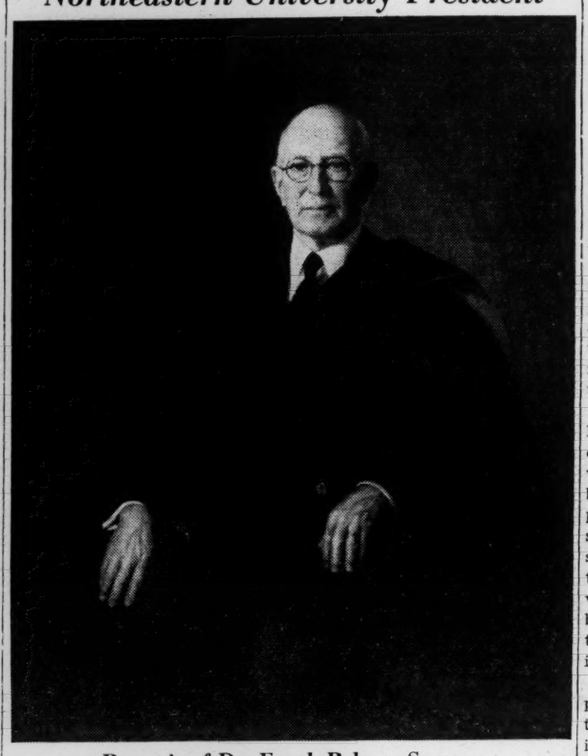
Northeastern University President



Portrait of Dr. Frank Palmer Speare

This painting by Jacob Binder, well-known Boston artist, is a gift to the University of the alumni of the Day Division.

Dr. Speare in Farewell Talk

At Northeastern University's 39th commencement exercises tonight, Dr. Frank Palmer Speare, founder and first president, will deliver his farewell address. He is retiring from office June 30, to be succeeded by Dr. Carl S. Ell, Vice-President in charge of the Day Division for the past 15 years.

The exercises, to be held in Boston Arena at 8 p. m., include award of 412 degrees in course and four honorary degrees. Joseph W. Barker, Dean of the College of Engineering in Columbia University, is to deliver the commencement address, "Lights Out?"

Under Dr. Speare's inspiration and guidance, Northeastern has become the eighth largest engineering college in the United States. Its co-operative plan, whereby students of limited finances can earn while they learn, is one of the features of the University. Under its program, adult education is offered at night and co-operative education during the day.

Degrees tonight include 139 in the College of Engineering, 70 in the College of Liberal Arts, 25 in the College of Business Administration, 142 in the Evening School of Law, and 36 in the Evening School of Business.

N. E. Conservatory

Degrees or diplomas were awarded to 67 students at commencement exercises of the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston this afternoon.

Wallace Goodrich, director, awarded degrees of Bachelor of Music to 19, Master of Music to two, and diplomas to 46.

An informal reception and tea concluded the graduation program which began with Class Day last Friday, and culminated in today's commencement exercises. The presentation of degrees was preceded by a musical program by outstanding members of the graduating class.

Following the award of prizes and scholarships, Philip R. Allen of Walpole, President of the Board of Trustees of the Conservatory, addressed the graduating class.

Maine Border City Stirred By New U. S. Passport Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALAIS, Maine—Border residents of this region are up in arms over the recent United States State Department ruling which, after July 1, will require that all Canadians crossing into the United States carry a passport vised by a United States Consul. Since the days when Calais and the neighboring Canadian towns of St. Stephen and Milltown were first settled, more than 150 years ago, the boundary has been all but ignored by local people.

Nationality has been almost obliterated by intermarriage, and the very closest of business, fraternal, and social ties. The three towns have common water, electric, and gas supplies, and their fire companies answer each other's calls. About half of the members of the Calais City Band live in St. Stephen or Milltown. It is not uncommon for a local resident to cross back and forth across the boundary eight or ten times in the course of a day.

Despite discount on Canadian money which Calais merchants have been charging for the past several months and the very strict customs regulations recently imposed by the Canadian Government in order to prevent loss of funds, there is still a lot of retail trading back and forth. Butter, meats, eggs, woolen and linen goods are much cheaper on the Canadian side, while cotton goods, glass, etc. are less expensive in the United States.

Crossing the Border

Some local residents live on one side of the line and have their places of business on the other. Others cross the border to attend church, play baseball, call on relatives and friends and what not.

This year the Calais Academy baseball diamond was late drying up so the Academy played most of its home games at the St. Stephen fairgrounds. Meanwhile, for the first time in years St. Stephen, one of the most enthusiastic baseball towns in Canada's Maritime Provinces, is without a team because several of her best players are in the army. Those remaining will play for the Calais Blue Sox.

With such close relations as these existing along the border it is evident the State Department's passport requirement, unless modified to take care of the local situation, will cause all sorts of confusion and even hardship.

The Calais Merchant's Association and the Chamber of Commerce have wired Representative Ralph O. Brewster protesting against the regulation and asking his aid in getting it rescinded or at least modified.

Identification Cards

It has been suggested here that identification cards be issued to all local residents on the Canadian side who might have occasion to cross the boundary into the United States but who would be returning home again within 24 hours. In such cases the identification card would take the place of the passport. Actually most of these local Canadians are well known to the United States Customs and Immigration officials at Calais.

A passport properly vised could be required for any Canadian who intended to remain on the American side for more than 24 hours. A regulation similar to this was in force during the last World War. If some such compromise plan is not adopted Washington will hear loud outcries from this region.

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Anti-Aircraft Fire In Boston Harbor

Anti-aircraft guns will be fired in annual practice in Boston Harbor daily, except Sunday, starting tomorrow until June 30, from 10 a. m. through 4 p. m.

Col. Monte J. Hickok, in charge of harbor defenses, in his announcement issued warning to mariners that the firing would emanate from Fort Standish on Lovell's Island. Mariners were warned away from a triangle based generally on lines from Lovell's Island to Graves Light to Nahant.

Publication Suspended By Hartford Newsdaily

HARTFORD, Conn., June 18 (AP)—The Hartford Newsdaily, a tabloid-sized newspaper which began publishing here March 4, introducing use of an offset process in newspaper printing, has suspended publication until September.

"The terror of lightning warfare has violently disturbed the tempo of newspaper publishing," . . . the paper's announcement said. "In order that the young Newsdaily may adjust itself physically, thoughtfully to a wider sphere of influence in the safeguarding of our democratic liberties this newspaper will not publish its next issue until the first week in September."

Revitalized Ideals Seen Behind Gloom

While educators seemed agreed that baccalaureate addresses in New England's educational centers this week might have the semblance of empty phrases tossed into a seething cauldron of chaotic action throughout the world, they asserted strongly that out of the prevailing gloom with its attendant suffering would come the revitalization of democratic ideals for which mankind has fought through the ages.

"Can a thoughtful man today believe that truth though crushed to earth shall rise again? Can you who are about to graduate in this black June still believe in human progress? Are these words we speak here today just futile instruments with which to deal with the desperation of the world's woe?" These questions were asked because the speakers knew that they were uppermost in the thinking of their youthful listeners.

In the answers came a storm of protest against the "fallacy" that the forces working for destruction in the world today can long continue their "blackout" of the forces working for good. Strong, firm convictions were sounded that "though we cannot see the light for the darkness, we do well to expect that a new era will come to birth out of it, an era in which the higher thoughts of mankind will be glorified." These were the words of Dr. Rufus M. Jones, professor of Philosophy Emeritus of Haverford College, before the Radcliffe graduating class.

These words were echoed by Dr. James B. Conant of Harvard, who likened the present world stir to a "hurricane sweeping across the western civilization." They were re-echoed by the Rev. James Gordon Gilkey of the South Congregational Church of Springfield, speaking to the Wellesley Class of 1940. They constituted the theme of addresses at Northeastern University, Tufts College, New England Conservatory of Music, and Wesleyan University. But the words of optimism were tempered by the warnings against a complacent attitude towards the challenge of totalitarian states.

One of these warnings was given by President Charles Seymour of Yale who declared that "through lack of faith—for which Americans must share responsibility—the dream of banishing war among nations had been dissipated and the modern generation must restore faith in the ideal of a free people. The challenge which we must face is probably the most serious in our history."

Dr. Jones, speaking at Radcliffe said: "It seems to me that the difficulties of the world today are due to the fact that religion as we know it in its highest revelation to man has never been really applied and that science has not yet advanced to the point at which it can solve certain basic problems which, when they are finally solved, will make the life of a free individual in a beneficent social order possible. Few individuals today will deny a belief in the fact that the principles of ethics and morality as established by the founder of Christianity and as interpreted and developed in the pronouncements of the organized Christian church through the centuries would save mankind from the present cataclysm if they were accepted and practiced."

The same theme was sounded in dozens of other New England institutions, where youth was asked to shoulder the responsibilities of building for the future peace of the world.

Newfound Lake Calls to Girl Scouts

Massachusetts Girl Scouts will go to the mountains this year. With good reason, too, for they have a new camp there. It is "The Mountain Camp," near East Hebron, N. H., on Newfound Lake.

Registrations are coming in from girls between 15 and 20 years of age who are looking forward to mountain hikes, to canoeing among the islands of seven-mile Newfound, to riding trips, and all the other vacation pursuits that their new summer home provides.

Covering 50 acres of hills, woods, and meadow, with a quarter-mile sandy beach on Newfound Lake and an equal frontage on the Cockermouth River, the camp furnishes a generous playground for the 40 girls that it is equipped to accommodate.

For sleeping quarters, there are five cabins tucked away by themselves on a wooded hill. Besides these there are rooms in the main house. A recreation hall takes care of rainy days, and necessary inside diversions.

From June 29 to Aug. 24, girls may choose any two weeks that appeal to them, provided, of course too many others haven't already spoken for the time. Mrs. Elsie Moody, for many years Director of Girl Scout camps, will have charge of the new home.

The two other camps operated by the Massachusetts Girl Scouts are Camp Four Winds at Buzzards Bay, and Vineyard Sailing Camp at Oak Bluffs, Mass.

Post Office Cost Limits Raised

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee has recommended increases totaling $3,500,000 in the cost limits of 33 public building projects. It is said that the higher cost limits have become necessary because of increased space requirements, excess site costs, and unusual topography and subsurface conditions. Among the increases were the following:

Stonington, Conn., Post Office, $75,000 to $87,000; Boston, Roslindale Station Post Office, $100,000 to $150,000; Boston, Weymouth Branch Post Office, $90,000 to $110,000; Westerly, R. I., Post Office, $150,000 to $180,000.

Report Asks Rise In Federal Aides

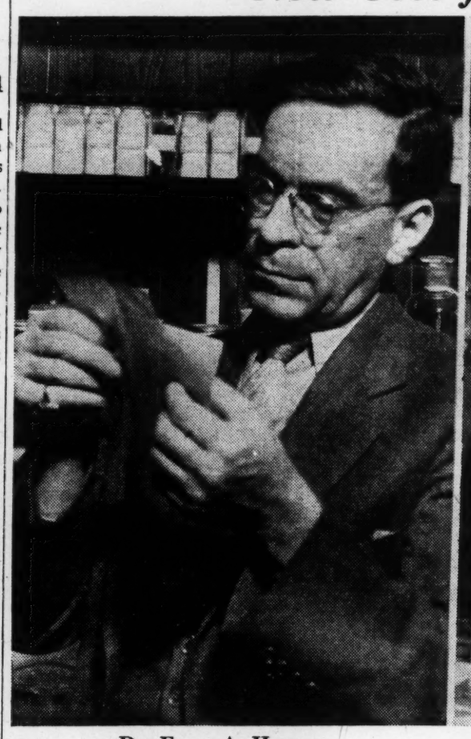
WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee recommended today that provision be made for two additional Assistant United States Attorneys and 11 additional United States Marshals in New England. The Committee report said the increases would be necessary if legislation were passed requiring the registration of aliens.

Under Committee recommendations, New Hampshire and Vermont each would get an additional Assistant Attorney. The new Marshals would be assigned as follows: Maine, 4; Massachusetts, 3; and one each in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Connecticut.

Framingham Concern Wins Highway Contract

B. Perini and Sons of Framingham offered the lowest bid, $240,749.15, on a new 1.3-mile section of the Middlesex Turnpike in Lowell and Chelmsford, according to bids opened on the project by the State Public Works Department.

New Uses for Clay



Dr. Ernst A. Hauser

Miss D. S. LeBeau

Co-workers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who recently gave a paper before the seventeenth National Colloid Symposium of the American Chemical Society meeting at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich. They have succeeded in making a film of clay that is strongly cohesive, almost like tough paper, fireproof, nondecaying, and a good insulation.

Researchers Scan Forests For Oil Source

Research preliminary to the time when whole forests may be artificially fertilized to give better growth to timber and plant substitutes for the world's diminishing supply of fuel oil was discussed recently by Dr. Kenneth V. Thimann of Harvard University.

Estimates by competent authorities indicate that at the present rate of consumption the world's supply of oil will last only a few hundred years, he said. After that it will be necessary to look to timber or wood alcohol for our major fuel.

Dr. Thimann is one of a group of researchers assisted by grants of Dr. Godfrey L. Cabot, underwriter of studies at Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on solar energy. His experiments are directly concerned with the chemistry and physiological equipment with which plants effectively transform inorganic materials into organic food.

He reports: "There is considerable variation among trees even of a given species, some use light more efficiently than others. (Sunlight is the source of energy used by plant leaves to effect the organic-inorganic transformation.) Different kinds of trees utilize light with different degrees of efficiency.

"Within a group there are very wide variations, and one aspect of the work planned under the Cabot Fund is to select from large numbers of trees the fastest growing ones and to develop them so that one can replace forests with plants of high efficiency."

A study of successful hybrids and choosing trees which for one reason or other seem likely to become important, is under way.

"We do not yet give artificial fertilizer to a whole forest," he said. "Nevertheless, for maximum yield it may be necessary to do things like that."

Chemists Eye Clay Particles

Far-reaching forces existing between submicroscopic particles of clay are being studied at Massachusetts Institute of Technology according to a report before the seventeenth National Colloid Symposium of the American Chemical Society in final session at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

Dr. Ernst A. Hauser and Miss D. S. LeBeau have been working for months attempting to determine why colloidal clay (Bentonite or Missouri Mud) is so strongly cohesive when dry that a paper-like film beneath the microscope appears to be matted throughout just as if shredded wood were used instead of clay. It contains no binder whatever, and is quite brittle, yet can withstand a considerable amount of abuse without crumbling. Noninflammable and with a decided insulation value it appears that some use may be made of it for permanent documents and in the electrical industry.

In the same meeting, Prof. C. E. Marshall of the University of Missouri told chemists that clay particles are shaped like irregular plates or discs.

"In most of the technical applications of the clays," he said, "the size and shape of the particles are of importance. Up to the present we have had some information as to average size, but little idea as to shape, although it was assumed that clay particles are distinctly platy in character. In this study, the qualitative evidence for the platy character is first examined. The peculiar optical properties which arise when platy particles of clay flow in suspension through tubes was also investigated."

Clay, vitally important to the farmer, is the part of the soil that conserves the water supply over dry periods and that serves as the storehouse of plant foods, it was pointed out by Dr. Sterling B. Hendricks of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, Washington.

"To understand, and through understanding to modify and control these processes, it is necessary to get more than a worm's eye view of clay, which to most people is merely mud or dirt," Dr Hendricks declared. "The particles need to be studied on an atomic scale and interaction of individual molecules with clay surfaces has to be followed."

Vermont Expects Less Trade Under New Passport Orders

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 18—United States requirements that all visiting Canadians possess passports and American visas and that all American visitors to Canada should carry either passports, birth certificates or other evidences of citizenship if they wish to return, is expected to affect adversely hitherto unrestricted retail trade between the Province of Quebec and Vermont. Officials are concerned also that if a bill now before Congress is enacted, a severe blow will be struck at what was expected to be a big tourist year in Vermont.

H. H. Chadwick, State Publicity Director, has received information from the Washington office of Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont regarding the passport situation which declares: "State Department says that all visiting Canadians will be required to possess passports and American visas. All returning American visitors to Canada should carry evidence of citizenship, a birth certificate, if native born, or a naturalization certificate if a naturalized citizen."

As to Canada's position, only unofficial reports have reached the State capital that the Canadian Government will be more strict about admitting U. S. citizens to Canada unless they have proper credentials.

Retail trade relations between Vermont and the Province of Quebec have grown rapidly in recent years and thousands of Vermonters annually cross the border to make purchases of various kinds. Similarly, the influx of Canadians across the Vermont border has been as large, if not larger. The barrier will be particularly burdensome to those citizens of each country living within a few miles of the border.

Chief concern, however, is shown over the effect of the restrictions on tourist trade. Vermont has become a natural route for those tourists who, having come to New England from the South and Midwest, turn northward through the State into the Canadian provinces. The State Publicity Department had expected that because of conditions in Europe there would be a greater volume of this type of tourist business this summer. The restrictions proposed, however, would deter a great many tourists who, without any particular route in view, have continued on into Canada after visiting points in southern New England.

Factory Inspection

A new system of factory inspection will be inaugurated in Vermont in July by the State Department of Industrial Relations. This is intended to provide the department with more accurate and specific information on employment and industrial conditions than it has had heretofore.

As outlined by Commissioner Howard E. Armstrong, all industries in the State have been classified under 24 heads, such as slate, granite and dairy products. The plan has been tried out on an experimental basis.

Beginning in July the force of factory inspectors will inspect all manufacturing establishments once every four months. Other businesses will be visited with the same frequency but will be inspected only once a year. Each time an establishment is visited information will be secured on conditions during the previous four months. Statistics will be collected on the average number of workers, pay rolls, man hours worked and the number of industrial accidents.

Mr. Armstrong points out that the plan will not entail any additional work on the part of employers but that their co-operation will be asked in providing inspectors with access to records they already keep under Federal requirements.

Statistics thus obtained will be tabulated on a tri-annual basis instead of an annual basis. They are expected to provide a better index of industrial activity for which there has been an increasing demand.

Census Decreases

Early reports of the census in District No. 2, which includes most of northern Vermont, shows a majority of the towns have had decreases in population. Twenty-six out of a total of 37 on which figures have been tabulated, according to Edward L. Heney, District Supervisor, show losses in population since 1930. Brattleboro, in southern Vermont, has the largest gain, 1,147 for a total population of 10,693.

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Harvard Door Is Opened To Class of 1915

Automobiles, beach wagons, taxis, improvised trucks, and even one or two bicycles are in command of Harvard Yard today, with more than 300 members of the Class of 1915, some from as far away as Hawaii, and all bent on having four days of fun at their twenty-fifth annual reunion.

Completely taking over the Yard, they moved into the dormitories, settled their wives and kiddies, and set out under the elm trees to find old friends from the days when they were undergraduates.

Largest class reunion on record at Harvard, 1,325 alumni and members of the families of the class have registered. Class leaders explain their record on grounds that as a class they are "more cohesive" than any other—as well as being one of the largest Harvard classes ever to graduate. While an air of informality pervades the activities of the reunion, there is a note of seriousness in the coincidence that the class which graduated 10 months after the 1914 declaration of war, is now assembling 10 months after the 1939 declaration of war.

A full schedule beckoned. Yesterday, after luncheon, eight of their most successful classmates gathered for a round-table discussion of their respective professions. Tours of the Yard were provided at intervals all day—for the College is a great deal different, at least architecturally, from the Harvard they once knew.

Yesterday they attended a special memorial service at the College Chapel, in honor of their classmates—Allied and German—who were lost in the World War. The Chapel was built as a permanent memorial to these men. After the service, they were invited to tea at the President's House, where Dr. and Mrs. James B. Conant entertained them. After supper, the men, with their wives, sons, and daughters assisting in leading roles, put on a comedy, "Mr. Peavey: Adjust Yourself," by Classmate and Pulitzer Prize Winner John P. Marquand. "Mr. Peavey," it was divulged, typifies the men of 1915.

Some of the men taking part in the round-table were J. P. Spang, President of the Gillette Razor Company; Joseph Winlock, metallurgist; Roland Redmond, New York lawyer and former Counsel of the New York Stock Exchange; and Guy Elken, a wheat farmer of North Dakota. Another set of men, talking in lighter vein, today are to survey the 25 years '15 has spent in the world. Mr. Marquand, Neal O'Hara, columnist, and Russell R. Ayres, Master of The Choate School, are three of those taking part.

These are merely the scheduled events. Impromptu fun can be counted on to fill in blank spaces. For all, today is one long day of just such celebration, for the class will go en masse to Swampscott for an outing.

On Wednesday, back in the Yard, they will be guests at Class Day; and on Thursday, after forfeiting the spotlight momentarily to the graduating class, they will again take over at the afternoon meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association.

Weather Bureau Plan Advanced

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee recommended today expenditure of $50,000 to establish an independent weather forecasting station at Boston for the New England States.

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, sponsor of a bill to authorize the station, told the Appropriations Committee that because of prevailing northeast winds in New England "the present method of determining weather of that area is working a great hardship, damage and expense, and loss of advertising to the newspapers."

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Billy Southworth's Second Division Cardinals Extend Their New Victory March

Redbirds Win Five Games Since New Manager Arrived

By the Associated Press

The St. Louis Cardinals may not be going anywhere, but they are unquestionably going there fast.

Since Billy Southworth ascended to the managership last week the club has won five games and has not been beaten. But the Cards were in such desperate circumstances to begin with that this spectacular streak has not been good enough to get them out of the National League's second division and they will have to keep going at a good clip to overtake the Chicago Cubs, who are five games ahead of them.

But whether the Redbirds ever get into the first division or not, they are pretty sure to cause a lot of commotion for the rest of the season. They created quite a bit yesterday by blockading the Brooklyn Dodgers 3-1 and enabling the Cincinnati Reds to regain first place.

All Runs Unearned

All of the Cardinal runs against Brooklyn were unearned, because of four Dodger errors, but this does not mean St. Louis did not deserve to win. Clyde Shoun made his first start of the season and went the complete route for the first time since 1938, holding Brooklyn to four hits.

While this was going on the Reds reaped a 6-2 triumph at Philadelphia to take a full game jump over the Dodgers and also shove the Phillies into the National League's cellar. Whitey Moore relieved John Vander Meer with two on and none out in the second inning and gave up only two hits in eight innings of excellent hurling.

He had the help of a nine-hit assault on Boom Boom Beck, including a three-run homer by Eddie Joost.

The New York Giants got back on the winning track and moved within a game of second place when Paul Dean continued his mastery over the Chicago Cubs by a 2-1 score. The durable Dean, who held the Cubs to four hits in making his first start a week ago today, permitted no hits at all until the fifth yesterday and just six in the game. One of these was a homer by Stan Hack to save Chicago from a shutout. Bill Jurges hit a round-tripper for one of the Giants' runs.

Double Bill

The Boston Bees, who could not get any sort of pitching worthy of the name in the early part of the season, benefited from two six-hit performances by Bill Posedel and Al Piechota in sweeping a double-header from the Pittsburgh Pirates 5-3 and 5-1.

Meanwhile, the Bees continued their solid hitting, getting 13 blows off three Pittsburgh pitchers in the first game and 11 off four opposing hurlers in the nightcap. The stunt was sufficient to boost the Bees from eighth to sixth place in one hop.

The American League had an idle day.

New Sports Arena Planned For Los Angeles Athletics

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—A giant indoor sports arena, designed to provide wholesome entertainment for high school and college students as well as older sporting enthusiasts without the presence of the gambling element, has been launched here and is expected to be ready for use about Oct. 15.

Described as the largest indoor sports project in the West, the new center, rising out of the ruins of the Palomar ballroom, destroyed by fire recently, will cost $2,500,000.

It will embrace three units: a huge stadium which will seat 16,000 spectators for basketball, indoor track, ice hockey, and other major events; a bowling building in which 60 alleys will be located, and a dance pavilion.

The University of Southern California, University of California at Los Angeles, and Loyola are said to be eager to use the center.

A bid is to be made offering the use of the alleys for the A. B. C. bowling classic in 1943.

Listed on the board of directors are Maurie Luxford, George Raft, David Butler, Roy Wilcox, Raymond Lewis, Harry Stebbins, and Raoul Walsh.

♦ ♦ ♦

Writer Larry Bachman, Actor Charles Farrell, and Assistant Director Stanley Briggs each won first-round matches in the annual motion picture tennis championships at Malibu Beach.

Among those competing are Charlie Chaplin, Paul Lukas, Mickey Rooney, George Murphy, Alan Joslyn, Jack Warner, Peter Lorre, Jack Cummings, Errol Flynn, and Gilbert Roland.

The event, played for the 15th consecutive year, will be continued for several Sundays.

♦ ♦ ♦

Harold Davis, an obscure sprinter from Salinas Junior College, surprised spectators at the Compton Invitational track and field carnival here by handing Clyde Jeffrey, Stanford University whizz, his first major setback when he took the 200-meter dash in 20.5 seconds, equaling the American record held since 1936 by Roland Locke of Nebraska, and setting a new meet record. A close third in the 200 was another youngster, flying Eddie Morris of Huntington Beach High School.

Davis earlier had finished first in the 100-meter dash with 10.3, also a new meet record.

Kenny Dills of the University of Southern California after winning the low hurdles, vaulted 14 feet 8 inches to win this event from Earle Meadows, Southern California Athletic Association star, establishing a new meet record.

Les Steers of the Olympic Club won the high jump, with a leap of 6 feet 7⅞ inches, equaling the meet mark, while Joe Batiste of Tucson, Ariz., national A. A. U. champ, won the high hurdles in 14.8.

The S. C. A. A. captured team honors with 32 points, while Southern California was next with 30, and the Olympic Club third with 29.

♦ ♦ ♦

A local product who is beginning to be recognized as a definite "comer" in the field of amateur tennis, is Pauline Betz, 20, recently crowned Southern California women's singles champion and who now has set her sights for the big eastern tourneys this summer.

After playing consistently good, but unspectacular tennis locally for five years, Pauline surged into the limelight last year when she upset Helen Bernard to win the national indoor singles title.

The level-headed youngster plans to enter the University of Southern California next fall because, as she puts it, "I want to have something more secure than mere titles, so I'm going to work for a physical education degree."

Alexander Swan, 3d.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Radcliff,	Browns	50	197	27	73	.370
Danning,	Giants	45	177	27	64	.362
Cramer,	Red Sox	47	210	32	75	.357
Finney,	Red Sox	42	192	33	68	.354
Walker,	Dodgers	39	142	23	49	.345
Moore,	Giants	45	180	37	61	.339

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	16	Mize, Cardinals	18
Trosky, Indians	14	Danning, Giants	9
Johnson, A's	11	Nicholson, Cubs	7
Kuhel, White Sox	11	Werber, Reds	7
Greenberg, Tigers	11	F. McCormick, Reds	7
		Fletcher, Pirates	7

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Six	55	Danning, Giants	44
Walker, Senators	42	Mize, Cardinals	42
Trosky, Indians	40	Lombardi, Reds	38
		Fletcher, Pirates	38

Burro Basketball

DENVER (AP)—New sport in the Rocky Mountain region is burro basketball.

Played in a manner similar to regulation basketball, except that the players ride burros, college students say the game is "great."

Frank Guernsey And Hal Surface Advance to Third

WILMINGTON, Del., June 18 (AP)—Frank Guernsey, National intercollegiate tennis champion from Rice Institute, and Hal Surface, Jr., of Kansas City, set the pace yesterday in the opening matches of the Middle States tennis championship.

With only five favorites in action, due to the tournament getting off to a late start, both Guernsey and Surface, seeded No. 2, advanced to the third round.

The Rice champion drew a first-round bye and then yielded only four games in conquering James Brown, of Wilmington, 6—2, 6—2. Surface advanced through the first round on a default by Robert Ranken of Philadelphia, then defeated Grant Clark of Miami Beach, Fla., 6—2, 6—2.

Louis Brownstein of Miami University, fourth on the favorite list, kept pace by turning in a 6—0, 6—1 victory over D. M. Thompson, of Wilmington. Sixth-seeded Bobby Curtis of Rice Institute eliminated John Hardy of Wilmington, 6—4, 6—3.

Joe Davis, Southeastern Conference champion from Vanderbilt University and seventh on the seeded list, moved up with a 6—1, 6—1 triumph over Earle Frey of Lancaster, Pa.

George Dunn, a ranking Middle States player, and Joe Fishbach, of New York, were among those who kept pace with the favorites. Dunn beat Mitchell W. Zajac of Pottsville, Pa., 6—4, 6—1 and Fishbach downed John Flaherty, Wilmington, 6—1, 6—3.

Pro Grid Meeting

CHICAGO (AP)—Carl L. Storck, President of the National Football League, said the league's annual rules interpretation meeting would be held at Cleveland, July 27.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cincinnati	35	17	.673	0
Brooklyn	32	16	.667	1
New York	31	17	.646	2
Chicago	28	27	.509	8½
St. Louis	20	29	.408	13½
Boston	17	29	.370	15
Pittsburgh	17	30	.362	15½
Philadelphia	16	31	.340	16½

Results June 17

Boston 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Boston 5, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 1.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 2.
New York 2, Chicago 1.

Top-Flight Players Win Opening Tests

CHICAGO, June 18 (AP)—Ambitious young players seeking an upset victory over seeded entrants held the spotlight in the third day of the National clay courts tennis tourney.

Top-flight players survived first and second round tests without difficulty, the seeded list in men's and women's singles remaining intact with one exception.

Kovacs Defaulted

Eighth-seeded Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., failed to appear for his match with young Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., the match going to the latter by default. Schroeder engages Seymour Greenberg, Northwestern University sophomore, and Big Ten champion, in one of today's feature matches.

Top-seeded Bobby Riggs, idle yesterday, faces William Reedy of Los Angeles and Second-seeded Frank Parker of Pasadena, Calif., meets Charles Mattman of Los Angeles. Parker disposed of Arthur Marx, son of movie comedian Groucho Marx, yesterday, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

William Talbert of Cincinnati matches strokes with Third-seeded Don McNeill of Oklahoma City and Welby Van Horn, ranked next to McNeill, faces Jack Waters of Miami. Edward Alloo of Berkeley, Calif., pushed McNeill to four sets yesterday before succumbing, 6—2, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1. Van Horn was idle yesterday.

Miss Marble Advances

Alice Marble, women's champion of England and the United States, moved into the third round with a 6—3, 6—1 decision over Mrs. Edna Shalala of Cleveland. Neither Miss Marble nor Second-seeded Helen Barnhard of New York City was scheduled to play today.

Third-seeded Virginia Wolfenden of Berkeley meets Marceina Parker of St. Louis and Fourth-ranked Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., engages Helen Shockley of Evanston, Ill., in the women's feature matches.

The summary:

Women's Singles—First Round

Patricia Canning, Alameda, Calif., defeated Virginia Hitt, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2. Mrs. Edna Shalala, Cleveland, defeated Virginia Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, 6—4, 6—1. Virginia Wolfenden, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Frances Engelmann, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1. Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Florence Wittleder, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0. Nina Brown, England, defeated Josephine Otter, Glencoe, Ill., 6—0, 6—0.

Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, Ind., won by default from Elizabeth Blackman, Detroit; Mary Hardwick, England, defeated Louise Hofmeister, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.

Women's Singles—Second Round

Alice Marble, Beverly Hills, Calif., defeated Mrs. Edna Shalala, Cleveland, 6—3, 6—1.

Men's Singles—First Round

Henry Prusoff, Seattle, Wash., defeated Matt Chandler, Kalamazoo, Mich., 6—0, 6—3, 6—3. Frank Parker, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Arthur Marx, Beverly Hills, Calif., 6—3, 6—1, 6—3; David Freeman, Pasadena, defeated Gunny Amonette, Berkeley, Calif., 6—4, 6—4, 6—3; Donald McNeill, Oklahoma City, defeated Edward Alloo, Berkeley, Calif., 6—2, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1; William Canning, Alameda, Calif., defeated Ronald Folk, Oak Park, Ill., 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Morey Lewis, Chicago, defeated Leon Everett, Los Angeles, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5; Jack Waters, Miami, Fla., won by default from Lefty Brown, Austin, Texas; Charles Mattman, Los Angeles, defeated Myron McNamara, Los Angeles, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3; Harris Everett, Chanel Hill, N. C., defeated Kenneth Bartelt, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—1, 6—0.

Gardnar Mullov, Miami, defeated Charles Shostron, Chicago, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2; Ronald Rubin, Los Angeles, defeated Calvin Sawyer, Chicago 3—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1; Robert Peacock, Los Angeles, defeated Olen Parks, Mishawaka, Ind., 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Jack Jossi, San Francisco, defeated Alec Guerry Jr., Chapel Hill, N. C., 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4; Ted Schroeder, Glendale, Calif., won by default from Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif.; Raymond Suchy, Milwaukee, won by default from Edwin Amark, San Francisco; Bryan Grant, Atlanta, defeated Robert Harmon, Berkeley, Calif., 6—3, 6—3, 8—6; Charles Hare, England, defeated Robert Smidl, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2, 7—5; William Reedy, Los Angeles, defeated Scott Rexinger, Chicago, 6—3, 7—5, 6—2; George Toley, Los Angeles, defeated Robert Schwarz, Peoria, Ill., 6—0, 6—4.

Men's Doubles

Ruehl, Milwaukee, and Wachman, Chicago, defeated Deger and Mason, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

Helen Jacobs Leads Grass-Court Field Into Third Round

PHILADELPHIA, June 18 (AP)—Helen Jacobs, the Nation's second-ranking woman tennis player, led a field of 15 into the third round of the Philadelphia District women's grass court tourney yesterday with a love victory over Mrs. Charles A. Woodrow of Philadelphia.

The Berkeley, Calif., player, former national and Wimbledon champion, gave up only five points in the first six games and allowed only two deuce games in the 29-minute match. Mrs. Woodrow, formerly of Boston, is a sister of Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, No. 3 player in the United States.

Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, seeded No. 2 behind Miss Jacobs, won a love victory over Laura Biddle of Philadelphia to enter the third round.

The only seeded player who met with any difficulty in yesterday's play was Emily Lincoln, of Boston, Massachusetts State champion and seeded No. 3. She received surprise opposition from Elizabeth Rivinus before winning 6—0, 6—2.

Others who entered the third round in quest of the title left undefended by Hope Knowles of Philadelphia, included Argyll Rice, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Catherine Sample, Miami, Fla., and Barbara Nields, Rye, N. Y.

Alice Abbott, pretty Dickinson College co-ed who plays on Dickinson's men's team, failed to make the grade against rivals of her own sex. She proved no match for Frances Bancroft, of Wilmington, Del., and lost 6—0, 6—1.

Iowa Hawkeyes will open three of their next five conference football campaigns on opponents' gridirons . . . home games are both with Wisconsin in 1940 and 1943 . . . Michigan is twice the foe at Ann Arbor (1941 and 1942); Ohio State will be played at Columbus in 1944.

Learning to Swim

The Arm and Leg Strokes

By Guy Larcom, Jr.

(Co-Author With Harold S. Ulen of "The Complete Swimmer")

This is the second of a series of 12 articles

"The swimmer, then, has to study a stroke thoroughly and repeat its motions until the muscles learn their new duties and the arms, legs, and head move as if in grooves."

The ease with which the body accustoms itself to the water by the series of little stunts mentioned previously is not so apparent in mastering the strokes. This ability must be acquired, and whether he be a champion bent on improvement, an experienced swimmer changing to a new stroke or a beginner "just learning," the swimmer must recognize the need for a certain amount of persistent application.

The old "swim or else—" school would urge that the learner be dropped in the water and allowed to struggle to shore, and the movements developed in this haphazard way would be considered a "stroke." This type of teaching has been repudiated, first, because it piles into a single awkward experience what can be a rather delightful education and, second, because the imperfect stroke thus learned will only have to be unlearned later. Better to take the fundamentals that we now know to be essential to good swimming slowly, building up bit by bit the arm stroke, kick, breathing, and co-ordination until something as graceful and lively as a well-built ship results.

A lot of swimming can even be learned on land, perhaps in front of a mirror, and the person able to perform as gracefullly as is illustrated in 5 and 6 has progressed further than the noisy splasher who may already be able to take one foot off the bottom. These are the arm stroke movements of the crawl, generally the first stroke to be taught because the fluid muscles of young boys and girls take quickly to its smooth co-ordination, because they will want to know it eventually anyhow, because, in short, it represents the acme of all swimming experience—a stroke that has evolved from the laborious trials of watermen down through the centuries, passed from hand to hand, continuously improved, until it reached its present-day perfection.

The position of the trunk and arms of the figure in 5 and 6 is the same as if he were in the water. This is a continuous, alternate overarm stroke; one arms pulls as the other recovers. The form in the illustrations could hardly be improved upon. The forward or "pulling" arm theoretically grips the water, while the rear or "recovering" arm is being lifted elbow first out of the water.

The pulling arm presses down beneath the shoulder (Figure 6) with only a slight crook at the elbow. The raised elbow, loose forearm and fingers of the right or "recovering" arm should be noted. This has ceased to do any work, to contribute to forward progress; therefore, it is flipped forward as loosely and quickly as possible and high enough to clear the surface and eliminate drag.

Breathing can be practiced simultaneously with this land-stroking. The swimmer inhales on the pull of one arm (right or left) and exhales on the pull of the alternate. Then in the water and leaning forward into a rough approximation of the swimming position, he can again strive for the basic pattern of the overarm crawl stroke as is being done in figure 7. The swimmer here has twisted his head to the side to inhale as the right arm digs into the water—will exhale by turning the face forward into the water when the left arm is submerged for the pull.

With the crawl armstroke goes the flutter kick. In fact, it is this kick as perfected by Weismuller and others that really makes the modern crawl what it is. Although it will eventually prove most rewarding, at the outset, it is true, it shows little promise. The movements seem simple—beating the legs up and down—and most beginners will gladly, with the slightest encouragement from their instructor, place their hands on bottom and kicking this way lay down a barrage of water that drenches everything within five yards.

As a matter of fact, the movements are basically simple. Yet there is a little trick or knack that it may take time to learn. Practice on land is not too helpful because it does not permit sufficient relaxation. In the water the swimmer can hang onto the side of a pool, or at the beach rest in shallow water on his hands, and kick easily and slowly. It is best to strive at first for a slow, rather loose raising and lowering of the legs from the hips. What the swimmer seeks is the "feeling" that the legs are catching the water and pushing it backward and away. The hips and upper thighs do the work, the knees bend slightly, the ankles are loose and the legs do not separate more than a foot and a half at the ankles.

Gradually, the learner will begin to notice that his arm motions have developed a rhythm, will begin to feel a sense of control over his legs and arms and even over his breathing. The time has arrived to set himself afloat and to try out his new arm and leg strokes—to swim!

Photographs and quotations are from "The Complete Swimmer," published by the Macmillan Company of New York and obtainable at your local bookstore.

'Warm-up' Race for Gold Cup Boats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.—A "warm-up" brush for Gold Cup boats prior to the annual class championships at Northport, L. I., Aug. 17, is in prospect for the Governor's Cup Regatta here July 6 and 7, Charles Pulis, regatta chairman, announced. Tentative entries from Zalmon G. Simmons, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn., owner of the cup champion, My Sin, and E. A. Wilson, of Ingersoll, Ont., owner of Miss Canada III, have been received. The Gold Cup craft, if raced, will compete in the Governor's Trophy contest, feature event of the regatta.

Strictly an inboard meet, the Lake Hopatcong schedule next month will include events for 225 cubic inch hydroplanes and 135 and 91 class boats. A race also will be added for the Pacific One Design hydroplanes, a new class in the East. Inboard runabouts also will be listed if entries are received, Chairman Pulis stated.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Johnny Revolta and Henry Picard won fifth annual Inverness four-ball tournament at Toledo.

Three Years Ago

Carl Hubbell, Giants, driven from mound for sixth successive time, losing 5-3 to Cincinnati.

Senators Hit Poor Stretch Of Baseball

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—With the Senators entrenched in eighth place, the old wail went up in the Capital today—Washington, first in war, first in peace, and last in the American League.

Suffering one of the worst losing streaks in 20 years, the Senators are floundering even more than their most severe critics predicted.

The pitching has been sour.

The fielding has been terrible.

The hitting, which had been good, has fallen off.

Tried Everything

Manager Bucky Harris, the boy wonder who brought Washington its first and only World Series pennant, has tried everything short of calling on Owner Clark Griffith to pitch.

The Senators began the season with Jimmy Wasdell at first base. He failed to hit. Buddy Lewis was in right field. He played it poorly. Jimmy Pofahl, the Minneapolis sensation, was at shortstop. He is hitting only .225 and is out of the line-up.

Lewis is back at third base and playing it worse than ever. The veteran Buddy Myer was put back at second. He's hitting .167.

In the outfield Gerald Walker has been a big help to the Senators. John Welaj, the sensational fielder, was installed in center. He hit but .263.

While Rick Ferrell, first string catcher, is hitting only a weak .256, Rookie Jake Early has sparked with .375 in 29 games. He is the team's one bright spot.

Hudson Wins Only Two

Harris hoped to win with young Sidney Hudson, fresh from the Class D Florida State League. Hudson has won only two games while losing 9.

In the 28 innings he has pitched, Joe Krakauskas has given up 41 hits and walked 23 batters. Ken Chase has won five and lost seven. Joe Haynes has been worse—winning only one game and losing five.

Dutch Leonard, who won 20 games for the Senators last season, has won seven and lost five.

It looks like a bad year—and help is not on the way.

Pacific Coast Stars Easily Beat Big Ten

EVANSTON, Ill., June 18 (AP)—The Pacific Coast Conference, putting on a superb show of individual brilliance and team strength, handed the Western Conference all-star track team a crushing defeat last night in Northwestern University's Dyche Stadium.

The west coast athletes piled up a total of 96 points to 40 for the Big Ten before a scant crowd of 5,000 spectators, sweeping all three places in five events and establishing two of four new meet records.

Pat Turner of U. C. L. A. set a new mark in the broad jump, leaping 25ft. 6⅜in. to break the record of 25ft. 2in. set in 1938 by Arnold Nutting of California.

Another west coast luminary, Boyd Brown of Oregon wrote a new javelin record into the book when he tossed the spear 232ft. 7in. This easily shattered the mark of 215ft. 1in. established in the 1939 meet by Southern California's Bob Peoples.

NCAA District Two Tennis Tournament

PRINCETON, N. J., June 18 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania team of Isadore Bellis and Bob Boyer yesterday downed Bill Gifford and Bob Randall of Cornell, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, for the National Collegiate A. A. District Two tennis doubles championship.

Bellis also advanced with Walter Millberg of New York University to the finals of the singles competition.

Bellis defeated a teammate, Bob Boyer, 6—0, 1—6, 6—1, while Millberg disposed of Jack Wendell of Princeton, 6—4, 6—2, in semifinal contests.

The championship will be decided today.

In doubles semifinals, Bill Gifford and Bob Randall, Cornell, defeated Mort Kline and Bert Tesman, Pennsylvania, 6—1, 2—6, 6—1 and Isadore Bellis and Bob Boyer, Pennsylvania, defeated Jack Minogue and Ray Moats, Muhlenberg, 3—6, 7—5, 6—0.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 8-1, Montreal 1-2.
Syracuse 11, Rochester 1.
Only games.

American Association

Columbus 3, Louisville 2.
Minneapolis 9, Milwaukee 8.
St. Paul 13, Toledo 12.
Only games.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Houston 9, San Antonio 3.
Oklahoma City 4, Dallas 2.
Beaumont-Shreveport, rain.
Tulsa-Fort Worth, rain.

Southern Association

Atlanta 6, Little Rock 5.
Birmingham-Knoxville, wet grounds.
Only games.

Eastern League

Williamsport 3, Hartford 1.
Binghamton 7, Wilkes-Barre 6.
Only games.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Boston	31	16	.660	0
Detroit	30	20	.600	2½
Cleveland	32	22	.593	2½
New York	27	24	.529	6
Chicago	23	30	.434	11
St. Louis	23	30	.434	11
Philadelphia	20	31	.392	13
Washington	21	34	.382	14

Results June 17

No games scheduled.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

MacPhail's Spending Gets Results

By a Staff Photographer

Larry MacPhail

If the Brooklyn Dodgers go on and win this National League pennant, Larry MacPhail will have exploded the generally accepted theory that you can't buy a championship. Tom Yawkey tried it at Fenway Park and did not give up until he had spent a comfortable fortune. Some of his more expensive additions are now keeping the Red Sox at the head of the American League standing, but the club was not a serious contender until young fellows like Ted Williams, Jim Tabor, Herb Hash, Jim Bagby and Mickey Harris had arrived via the Billy Evans farm chain.

However, MacPhail is not convinced that Yawkey's experience established a precedent. When the Dodgers, under the freshman guidance of Lippy Leo Durocher, sneaked into the first division last Fall to become the surprise club of 1939, Larry knew that a few wisely-spent dollars could bring a pennant threat to Ebbets Field in the spring of '40.

Getting Results

In the past, MacPhail has been the target of much snickering because of the fancy prices he paid for mediocre players. But this year his system is getting results. And, after all, what difference does it make how much you pay for a man, as long as he helps your team stay close to or at the top? Being in a red-hot baseball town like Brooklyn, the Dodger general manager can afford to gamble in the player market. He knows the cash will eventually flow back through the Ebbets Field turnstiles.

In the time which has elapsed between the close of last season and the present day, MacPhail has written checks amounting to approximately $337,500. At the head of the list of expenditures is the estimated $150,000 which went to the Cardinals, along with four players, for Joe Medwick and Curt Davis. For Harold "Pee Wee" Reese, the Dodgers gave $45,000 to the Red Sox farm at Louisville. Incidentally, the day is not distant when the Hub organization will regret the sale of this sensational young shortstop.

More Purchases

New Orleans took a check for $30,000 in parting with Charley Gilbert, the outfielder. Joe Vosmik brought $25,000 to the Red Sox treasury. Roy Cullenbine signed a Dodger contract after accepting a similar amount as a bonus. He no longer is a factor in the team's flag bid, however. Milwaukee got $20,000 for Tex Carleton. Larry gave $17,500 to Washington for Jim Wasdell. Carl Doyle brought $10,000 to Memphis. Herman Franks and Boze Berger each cost $7,500. These figures are estimated, of course, but they probably are not far from the actual amounts.

With Brooklyn fans confident that nothing can keep the next World Series away from Ebbets Field, Leo Durocher is definitely on the spot. Last year, and again this spring, nothing is too good for Lippy. Tomorrow, if an election were held, he might become mayor of Flatbush. It is the height of ignorance to admit down that way that you do not know him.

Leo's Popularity

However, those in other parts of the country are today wondering how long Durocher's popularity will last if the Dodgers trail Cincinnati or the Giants—or both—at the end of the season. The enthusiasm of Brooklyn fans knows no bounds when their heros are winning. But the guessing is that they will turn just as quickly against the current Dodger manager, as they have in the past against other favorites, if the National League half of the next World Series is played on enemy territory.

This does not mean to suggest that Durocher is not a good manager. He is. There are few men in the majors who know how to keep a ball club hustling any better than Leo does. But it takes more than a good pilot to win a pennant, and the Dodgers may still lack the pitching and outfield power to outdistance the defending Reds. It may, therefore, be interesting to check Lippy's fan mail in early October.

Gustafson Leads Lettermen With Five Varsity Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 18—Harlan I. Gustafson, captain of the 1939 University of Pennsylvania football team, was awarded his fifth varsity letter in three years of varsity competition by the Awards Committee, H. Jamison Swarts, chairman, announced yesterday.

The latest award made to the 6ft. 3in. end of last fall was in baseball. He previously had won three letters in football, and one in basketball.

A total of 217 athletes, 39 less than a year ago, received either varsity, junior varsity or freshman awards for participation in six outdoor sports this spring.

Tennis Title

The tennis team, which won the Eastern intercollegiate title, received major awards, the first time in years the netmen have been honored in such manner.

Representing 12 states and two foreign countries, the athletes include 103 who received freshman numerals, 54 members of varsity teams who were awarded the "7" Inch "P"; 41 who were awarded the "5" Inch "P" and 19 who received the junior varsity award.

Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, Indiana, Kentucky, Vermont, Iowa and Connecticut are the states represented by the recipients of awards. Rene Nunez of Manzanillo, Cuba, and Stewart McCracken, whose home is in Shanghai, China, represent the foreign countries.

Two Letters

Two-letter athletes in the group include Edward Allen, Jack Cohen and Paul Wexler, football and track; Rix Yard, football and lacrosse; Tony Caputo and Arnold Beinstein, basketball and baseball; Robert McDonald, soccer and baseball; Frank Reagan, football and baseball, and Allan Hunter, soccer and crew.

The varsity awards were divided as follows: Crew, 10 "7" Inch, 14 "5" Inch to 150-pound oarsmen and 11 "5" Inch, with crossed oars to junior varsity; track, 19 "7" Inch; lacrosse, 20 "5" Inch; baseball, 15 "7" Inch; golf, 7 "5" Inch, and Tennis, 10 "7" Inch.

The freshman awards included 44 to crew; 23 to baseball; lacrosse 13, and 8 to tennis.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Paul Dean, Giants—Held Cubs to six hits to beat them second time in a week.

Clyde Shoun, Cardinals—Limited Dodgers to four hits in going route for first time since 1938.

Lloyd Moore, Reds—Went to mound in second inning and allowed Phillies only two hits for remainder of game.

Bill Posedel and Al Piechota, Bees—Each rationed Pirates on six hits to give Boston sweep of doubleheader.

Western Junior Golf

CHICAGO, June 18 (AP)—Youthful shotmakers from all sections of the country teed off today over the difficult University of Chicago course in quest of the Western junior golf championship.

Ninety-nine boys from 10 states between Washington and Massachusetts began competition in the 18-hole qualifying round. Tomorrow, Thursday and Friday will be devoted to match play with the 36-hole title match scheduled for Friday.

Playing Coach

NEW YORK (AP)—Jim Lee Howell, end on the New York football Giants, will do double duty next fall. He's scheduled to handle line-coaching duties at Manhattan College in addition to performing with the professional gridders.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

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Dainty Afternoon Tea with Delicious Pastries and Gateaux
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FRANCE

PARIS

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Good little Restaurant

Bee Pitcher Seeks to Improve Record—Harvard Nine Faces Yale in New Haven

Dick Errickson Goes After Fifth Straight Tomorrow

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dick Errickson, who currently is pitching the brand of ball which once made him the rookie sensation of the National League, will go after his fifth straight victory tomorrow afternoon when the accent-on-youth Bees continue their Hive series with the floundering Pittsburgh Pirates.

The right-hander has gone the route four times in his most recent five starts, for two wins over the Cincinnati Reds and one each from the Chicago Cubs and Philadelphia, and intends to add Frankie Frisch's outfit to his collection.

Errickson's improvement has been steady this spring and, of course, welcome in the dugout occupied by Casey Stengel. The manager of the Bees has maintained all along that his club would win when the pitchers went to work. Dick's last appearance was on Friday, when he delivered an impressive four-hitter against the Cubs.

Now that Bill Posedel has snapped has losing streak, All Piechota has come through with his first complete effort, and Errickson and Joe Sullivan continue to sparkle, Stengel's mound situation is beginning to take a very encouraging shape. In holding the Pirates to six hits in yesterday's opener, Posedel earned his fifth triumph and his second in as many days. On Sunday he was credited with a decision over the Cubs, although he pitched only one relief inning.

First Inning Homer

Al Piechota gave Stengel another six-hitter in yesterday's second game, marking his second win. The former Kansas City right-hander, who throws a ball as if he were putting the shot, issued nine walks to the Pirates, but not one of them scored. After Bob Elliott hit a homer in the first inning, Al pitched shutout ball.

Along with the upward swing of Boston pitching, and perhaps the chief reason for it, has been a general improvement in the team's offense. Buddy Hassett, after a decline which lasted several weeks, is now hitting, and Maxie West and Sibby Sisti have shown definite signs of awakening. The first baseman has held a blistering .500 pace in the last eight games, elevating his 1940 average from the low .240's to .293. It will be no time at all before Buddy's name will be among the elite, where it belongs.

Sisti A Threat

West's spurt is more recent. In two successive double-headers he has batted a neat .583 and lifted his average 25 percentage points. Sisti was so far down on the list that it will take him a while to compile a respectable average, but he is on his way. From a rather hopeless failure at the plate, the youngster is developing into a real threat. For seven contests he has done .429, with three doubles and a pair of triples.

Rowell's single, double and three-bagger yesterday played a big part in pushing the Bees out of the National League cellar and into sixth place. The club scored 10 runs for the day and 'Bama took care of four. Incidentally, the locals are within a game and a half of the Cardinals, who lead the second division. This is particularly interesting at this time, as the St. Louis team opens a four-game series at the Hive on Friday.

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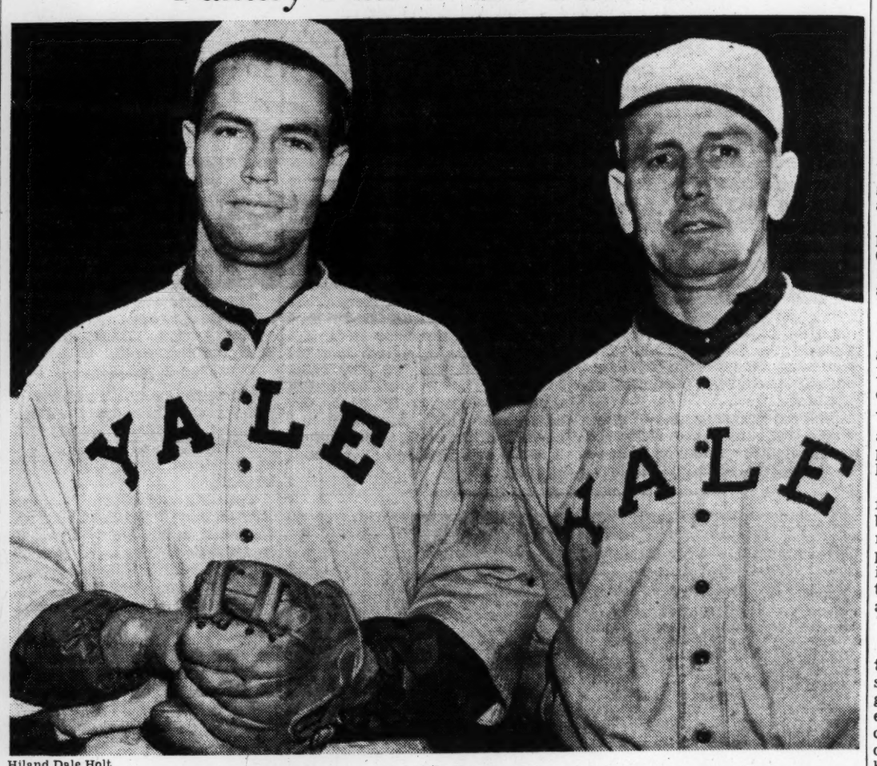
Briefs . . . As Al Lopez and Tony Cuccinello were continually coaching the younger Bees when they were here, it may be that their departure has added confidence to the kid members of Casey Stengel's outfit . . . The young fellows are on their own now, and perhaps better off . . . Joe Bowman pitches tomorrow for the Pirates, according to Frankie Frisch . . . Frank wishes somebody would do something about umpires . . . The feeling is probably mutual.

The Bee infield went without an assist in the opener, tying a league record . . . It was the first 1940 double win for them . . . Stengel has now taken six out of eight from the Pirates . . . Glossop's initial appearance in a Bee uniform was as a pinch hitter for Rowell . . . The former Giant went out on a close play at first base . . . Posedel fanned 11 Pirates and Piechota five . . . Eddie Miller has made 46 hits in 46 games . . . The Pirates are at Lynn this evening for an exhibition with the Fraser Club of the Surburban Twilight League.

♪ ♪ ♪

The touring Red Sox are in St. Louis for four games with the troublesome Browns . . . Fritz Ostermueller was the starting pitcher today, with Herb Hash working tomorrow and Galehouse and Harris in the Thursday doubleheader . . . Other American League dates find the Yankees at Chicago, Washington at Cleveland and Philadelphia at Detroit . . . The Yanks are six games behind the pace, which is exactly where they stood on Memorial Day . . . They are not moving ahead as rapidly as their supporters thought they would . . . In fact, they are not moving ahead.

Family Pair in Eli Baseball



Hiland Dale Holt

Joe Wood, Jr. (left) and his father, Smoky Joe, form a family combination that is proving successful in Yale baseball history. Joe, Senior, the former Red Sox pitching ace, is now the coach of the Eli varsity team, for which the son pitches and plays the outfield. Joe, Junior, has a no-hit game to his credit this season, beating Wesleyan May 30. He prepared for Yale at Deerfield Academy, and was captain of the yearling nine. A member of the class of '41, Wood is scheduled to pitch one of the games against Harvard.

Big Red Crew Is Eastern's Rowing Hope

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 18 (AP)—Cornell is the eastern hope this afternoon in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association's 43rd annual water carnival.

Admittedly the evidence to support such a hope is discouraging. California or Washington has won 10 of the last 16 varsity races, and Washington is the favorite.

Unique Background

Also Cornell has a unique background of disappointing its followers in recent years. They have come to the Hudson from Cayuga's waters with rich promise and lofty aspirations, and too often have petered out once the starter sang his "Ready all? Row."

Last year they went into the four-mile haul as eastern standard bearers and came out a fairly dismal fourth, splitting the three pace-setters — California, Washington and Navy—and the three tail-enders — Syracuse, Wisconsin and Columbia.

Going to Be Different

But this year, they say, everything's going to be different. Besides nothing could give this regatta a better boost than an eastern victory. Of course, the Ithacans are unbeaten eastern sprint champions, but that means nothing here, because there is virtually no similarity between rowing two miles and rowing four, except that you do both with oars.

That's where the difference is supposed to be. Cornell has been working for distance an exceptionally long time. While their races still were short, they already were practicing at three miles, and they had several four-mile trails before they ever hit the Hudson.

Cornell Big Crew

They are a big crew, with power to combat what may be rough going because of the early start (4 p. m. EST) set for the varsity race. They have been smooth, too, and the combination may be enough to give the East what would be its second victory in eight years and Cornell its first since 1930.

With Princeton raising the varsity entry to eight crews for the first time since 1932, the big race will go on after the four freshman entries have run their two-mile test at 2 p. m. and the six junior varsity boats have settled their issue at three miles, an hour later.

The weather promises to be neither any better nor any worse than usual. It looks like a wide-open race with even Columbia, which finished last a year ago, given a 4-1 chance to come out on top.

Second Game to Take Place Back in Brighton Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A new decade of Harvard-Yale rivalry on the diamond was inaugurated today as the Crimson and Blue nines met in the first game of the 70th baseball series at New Haven. The second game will be played back here in Brighton tomorrow, and the third and final game will take place at New London Friday as an added attraction to the annual crew races on the Thames.

As the teams took the field on the Eli home grounds today, Yale ruled the favorite to emerge the ultimate victor in the three-game series for the 32nd time. Harvard has won 33 of the series, with five ending in ties. In games Yale is out ahead with 92 victories, as against 87 for Harvard, with one tie.

In all, Yale brought to this 70th series by far the more impressive record. With both teams having taken part in 23 games this spring, the Blue has won 14, lost nine, in comparison to the five won, 18 lost by Harvard. In Eastern Intercollegiate League games, the Blue has won five, lost five, for a percentage mark of .500. Harvard has won two, lost seven, for a .222 average.

Disappointment

This season has been a marked disappointment to Coach Floyd Stahl and his Harvard followers. Last spring in his first year as successor to Fred Mitchell, Stahl led the Crimson to a tie with Cornell for the Eastern League bunting. This season Harvard is lost down in seventh place, and not even two straight victories over Yale in the first two games of the series can pull the Crimson to any higher position.

All spring Harvard has felt the gaps left by the graduation of Ulysses Lupien, Capt. Artie Johns, and Dick Grondahl, who played the infield base positions, and Rudd Hoye and Bob Gannett in the outfield. Lupien won no less than four league honors by himself, and Johns garnered two. "Lupe," besides leading the circuit in batting for the second straight year, also pounded out the most hits, led the league in total bases and in runs batted in. Johns scored the most runs and stole the most bases.

Healey Back

Practically the most important cog of Harvard's championship nine to return this year was big Tom Healey, the captain. Last spring Tom, who possesses a steaming fast ball, sharp-breaking curve, and good change of pace when he is right, won six league games, including a one-hitter against Pennsylvania. This year his effectiveness has been hampered by a troublesome arm, and he was able only to win one game in four starts. Harvard's other victory was hurled by rangy Burgy Ayres, the sophomore football center.

On the Harvard team in New Haven today were only two men who started against Yale a year ago, Fred Keyes, shortsop, and Bob Fulton, catcher. The other positions were filled with Lou Clay at first, Sam Merrill at second, Gil Whittemore at third, and Les Pitchford, Torbie MacDonald, and Ed Buckley in the outfield. Ayres was named as the starting pitcher.

Alter Leads Elis

In contrast, Yale started six men who faced the Crimson a year ago. Headed by Capt. Albert J. (Tricky) Alter at second, they included Roger Hazen at first, Gerard Besse at third, Leonard Burdett, catcher; Harrison Holt, right field, and Joe Wood, left field, if he did not pitch. Coach Joe Wood, Sr., named his southpaw star, Ted Harrison, as starting pitcher. Harrison, Jom Carton at short, and Will McClellan in center field are new men on the Yale team.

The game at New Haven today was preceded by the parade of the variously dressed reunion classes, who marched from the campus to the Yale field. The same program is scheduled to take place at Soldiers Field tomorrow, when the reunion classes march from the Class Day exercises and confetti battle in the Stadium to the baseball field. An estimated 7,000 persons are expected to watch the game.

In the event of postponement at Brighton tomorrow, the game will be played Thursday.

Harvard-Yale Baseball

1868—Harvard	25-17
1869—Harvard	41-24
1870—Harvard	24-22
1871—Harvard	22-19
1872—Harvard	32-13, 19-17
1873—Harvard	16-15, 29-5
1874—Yale	4-0, 7-4
1875—Yale	9-4, 11-4
1876—Harvard	4-3, 6-7, 8-1
1877—Harvard	10-1, 5-2
1878—Harvard	3-4, 5-11, 11-3, 9-2, 16-3
1879—Harvard	5-11, 2-0, 5-9, 7-3, 9-4
1880—Yale	21-4, 2-1, 1-3, 3-0
1881—Tie	14-9, 5-8*
1882—Tie	10-7, 4-5*
1883—Yale	3-0, 5-1
1884—Yale	8-1, 7-8, 4-17, 6-2, 4-2
1885—Harvard	12-4, 16-2
1886—Harvard	14-2, 5-6, 10-9, 1-7
1887—Yale	14-2, 5-7, 5-4, 8-3
1888—Yale	7-1, 3-7, 8-0, 5-3
1889—Yale	15-3, 4-3, 7-5, 8-4
1890—Yale	8-0, 8-9, 3-4, 7-1, 4-3
1892—Tie	5-0, 3-4*
1893—Harvard	3-2, 0-6, 6-4*
1894—Yale	5-1, 2-0
1895—Yale	7-4, 5-0
1897—Harvard	7-5, 10-8
1898—Yale	4-9, 7-0, 3-1
1899—Harvard	0-2, 4-3, 13-10
1900—Harvard	5-15, 3-0, 5-2
1901—Harvard	7-3, 3-0
1902—Harvard	2-7, 10-4, 6-5
1903—Harvard	5-2, 10-6
1904—Harvard	5-3, 1-6, 5-0
1905—Yale	1-1, 7-2
1906—Yale	3-1, 3-2
1907—Harvard	2-1, 6-14, 7-2
1908—Harvard	5-1, 0-3, 9-5
1909—Yale	2-3, 4-0, 5-2
1910—Yale	12-5, 2-1, 10-9
1911—Harvard	8-2, 4-1
1912—Yale	9-6, 5-2
1913—Harvard	0-2, 4-3, 6-5
1914—Yale	6-1, 3-7, 12-8
1915—Harvard	4-2, 3-2, 0-13
1916—Harvard	5-2, 4-1
1918—Yale	5-0, 5-3
1919—Yale	2-1, 10-8
1920—Harvard	4-1, 2-4, 6-3
1921—Harvard	4-2, 16-4
1922—Yale	7-3, 7-8, 5-0
1923—Yale	3-2, 7-8, 10-3
1924—Yale	3-2, 8-7
1925—Yale	25-15, 18-4
1926—Harvard	8-7, 13-5
1927—Harvard	16-6, 6-5
1928—Harvard	2-3, 5-4, 2-1
1929—Yale	16-1, 6-4
1930—Tie	5-9, 14-4*
1931—Yale	7-3, 3-4, 4-3
1932—Harvard	2-4, 17-4, 6-0
1933—Yale	5-3, 4-2
1934—Tie	3-2, 0-2*
1935—Yale	2-4, 9-2, 6-2
1936—Yale	8-7, 5-2, 0-3
1937—Yale	7-6, 7-10, 13-3
1938—Yale	5-0, 3-6, 7-6
1939—Harvard	3-0, 8-1, 5-4

Series—Harvard 33, Yale 31, tied 5.
Games—Yale 92, Harvard 87, tied 1.
*Harvard's score first.

Boston Box Scores

Bees

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hassett 1b	5	1	3	3	5	0	0
Sisti 3b	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Moore rf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Ross lf	3	2	2	2	3	0	0
West cf	4	1	2	4	4	0	0
Rowell 2b	3	0	2	5	0	0	0
‡Glossop	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warstler 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller ss	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Berres c	4	0	0	0	12	1	0
Posedel p	3	0	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	34	5	13	18	27	3	0
PITTSBURGH							
Young 2b	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Gustine 3b	3	1	2	3	3	2	0
Elliott rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Garms lf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Van Robays lf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Vaughan ss	3	0	1	1	1	7	0
Fletcher 1b	4	0	0	0	13	0	0
Di Maggio cf	4	1	1	4	1	0	0
Brubaker 3b	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Lopez c	3	1	1	3	1	1	0
MacFayden p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
*Bowman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Sewell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanning p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heintzelman p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	3	6	13	24	17	0

*Batted for MacFayden in eighth inning.
†Ran for Bowman in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Rowell in eighth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0—3

Runs batted in, West 2, Rowell, Ross, Vaughan, Di Maggio, Gustine, Posedel. Two-base hit, Rowell. Three-base hits, West, Gustine, Rowell, Lopez. Home run, Di Maggio. Hits, off MacFayden, 11 in 7 innings; off Lanning, 1 in 0 inning (none out in eighth); off Heintzelman, 1 in 1 inning. Left on base, Pittsburg 3, Boston 8. Base on balls, by Posedel 2, by Lanning, by Heintzelman 2, Struck out, by Posedel 11. Double plays, MacFayden, Vaughan and Fletcher; Berres and Miller; Vaughan, Gustine and Fletcher. Losing pitcher, Lanning. Time, 2h. 18m. Umpires, Barr, MagerKurth and Stewart.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hassett 1b	5	2	3	5	0	0	0
Sisti 3b	2	0	2	2	1	3	0
Moore rf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Ross lf	3	1	0	0	2	1	0
West cf	2	1	2	3	3	0	0
Cooney cf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rowell 2b	3	1	1	1	3	0	0
Barniele	4	0	1	1	3	2	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	1	3	2	0
Masi c	3	0	0	0	5	2	0
Piechota p	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	31	5	11	12	27	7	1
PITTSBURGH							
Gustine 2b	3	0	0	0	2	2	1
Elliott rf	3	1	1	4	3	0	0
Van Robays lf	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
Vaughan ss	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
Fletcher 1b	4	0	0	0	10	0	0
Di Maggio cf	3	0	0	0	3	1	1
Brubaker 3b	4	0	1	1	3	3	1
Davis c	2	0	2	2	2	2	0
Fernandes c	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Brown p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*P Waner	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klinger p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Handley	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bauers p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Garms	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
§Sewell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanning p	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	32	1	6	10	24	15	3

*Batted for Brown in fourth inning.
†Batted for Klinger in sixth inning.
‡Batted for Bauers in eighth inning. §Ran for Garms in eighth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0—5
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Runs batted in, Elliott, Rowell 2. Two-base hits, West, Garms. Home run, Elliott. Hits, off Brown 5 in 3 innings, off Klinger 2 in 2 innings; off Bauers 2 in 2 innings; off Lanning 2 in 1 inning. Left on bases, Pittsburgh 13, Boston 12. Stolen bases, Vaughan. Sacrifice, Sisti 3. Base on balls, Piechota 9, Brown 2, Klinger 3, Bauers, Lanning. Struck out, Piechota 5, Brown 2. Double play, Di Maggio, Davis and Brubaker. Wild pitches, Brown, Klinger. Losing pitcher, Brown. Time, 2h. 14m. Umpires, Magerkurth, Stewart and Barr. Attendance, 5,224.

Sports Around the Hub

Carpenter Wins Road Race

The annual Stoneham to Charlestown 10-mile road race yesterday was won by 19-year-old Ted Carpenter of Melrose, who had a three-minute handicap and broke the tape in City Square a full 150 yards ahead of Ellison "Tarzan" Brown of Westerly, R. I., who started from scratch.

In third place—practically at Brown's shoulder—was Frank Ryder of the B. A. A., while Johnny Kelly of Arlington, the former B. A. A. Marathon victor, was fourth. The race marked the second time in three days that the three top runners were in the van, for only last Saturday Brown was successfully defending his national 20-kilometer title at Endicott, N. Y., Carpenter was winning the New England steeplechase crown and running third in the three-mile race at M. I. T. Field and Ryder was winning the New England six-mile title.

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Adrian Matthews scored 173 hits for 1,157 points yesterday to win the American round in the second quarterly tournament of the Newton Archers at Newton Center playground. Other winners included: Columbia and American round combined—Thelma Phillips, 159-1,021; men's range prizes—60 yards, Phillip Spofford; 50 yards, C. K. Peeling; 40 yards, George Skinner; women's range prizes—60 yards, Fannie Cheney; 50 yards, Dorothy Matthews; 40 yards, Dorothy Skinner; 30 yards, Grace Harrison; Cummings' Handicap Cup—Thelma Phillips; Visitors' Handicap Cup—Hazel Wilson; juniors—Marjorie Kimber.

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The Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts held an open mixed foursome tournament at Oakley today. On Friday and Saturday, the W. G. A. M. will combine with the M. G. A. in sponsoring the State club pair mixed foursome championship at Dedham, with Mr. and Mrs. Warren Beard of Charles River in the roles of defenders.

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The Pittsburgh Pirates went down to Lynn this afternoon for a game with the Frasers to dedicate the new baseball stadium there. The game was due to start at 5:30 p. m., to be followed by a banquet to both teams. The Pirates may find themselves with a contest on their hands for the Frasers have won all 14 of their games in the Suburban Twilight League.

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Mary Donnelly and Herminia Franks will pitch for the Boston Olympets and Totem Poles, respectively, as the New England League stages its first girls' softball games at the Garden Thursday evening. In the opener, Miss Franks will face the Worcester Girls, while Miss Donnelly will oppose the Burnham Brady Girls of Hartford. Aside from the two Boston entries, the league will contain teams in the following cities: Hartford, Springfield, Chicopee Falls, Bridgeport, Providence, New Haven, Portland, and Stamford.

Boston Batting

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	33	92	32	.348
Ross	47	175	54	.309
Andrews	8	13	4	.308
Hassett	46	174	51	.293
Miller	46	170	46	.271
West	45	170	42	.247
Moore	26	86	21	.244
Warstler	24	52	12	.231
Cooney	26	65	15	.231
Sisti	31	101	23	.228
Glossop	28	92	19	.207
Berres	23	37	7	.189
Masi	18	40	6	.150
Wietelmann	9	8	1	.125

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	5	14	6	.429
Spence	3	5	2	.400
Cramer	47	210	75	.357
Finney	42	192	68	.354
Williams	47	184	63	.342
Peacock	23	46	15	.326
Foxx	47	179	57	.318
Di Maggio	13	28	8	.286
Doerr	44	185	50	.270
Tabor	44	166	43	.259
Cronin	47	169	39	.231
Owen	5	16	3	.188
Desautels	38	123	23	.187
Glenn	3	1	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	11	4	0	1.000
Piechota	7	2	2	.500
Posedel	14	5	7	.417
Sullivan	13	3	5	.375
Strincevich	11	1	4	.200
Barniele	12	0	0	.000
Salvo	0	0	0	.000
Coffman	13	0	2	.000
Javery	9	0	2	.000
Fette	6	0	4	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wilson	13	3	0	1.000
Heving	7	3	0	1.000
Galehouse	9	4	1	.800
Grove	9	3	1	.750
Harris	9	3	1	.750
Hash	15	5	3	.625
Bagby	12	5	3	.625
Dickman	10	4	3	.571
Butland	3	1	2	.333
Wagner	4	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	7	0	2	.000

Women Skeet Shooters Compete This Week End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD, Conn.—One of the best contested events in the world of sports for women will take place this Saturday, when the women's skeet championship will be held at the Remington Gun Club, Lordship, as part of the three-day Great Eastern Skeet Championships.

The Great Eastern, now in its 12th year, is the oldest and largest major skeet tournament in the country.

Advance interest, this year, in the women's event centers largely on Diana Bolling of Old Greenwich, Conn., the 1939 champion, and Patricia Laursen, of Akron, Ohio, present national champion.

New Record

Miss Bolling ran up a score of 98 x 100, a new Great Eastern women's record, last year. She is the daughter of the late Capt. Raynal Bolling, famous war aviator for whom Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., is named. Miss Bolling is also an expert horsewoman and an archery enthusiast.

Miss Laursen, now a senior at Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, is captain of the 1939 All-America women's skeet team selected by the National Skeet Shooting Association. She flies her own plane, plays tennis and does figure skating.

The list of women entrants at the Great Eastern last year reached 25, and it is expected that the 1940 competitors will surpass this record.

Others Expected

Others expected to battle it out with the Misses Bolling and Laursen include Mrs. M. L. Smythe, of Aurora, Ohio; Mrs. Robert G. Vance, of Waban, Mass.; Mrs. William C. Coe, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. M. D. Orr, of New York City; Mrs. C. A. Thomas, of Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. S. L. Hutcheson, of Larchmont, N. Y.; Mrs. L. H. Burkhart, of Noroton, Conn., and Mrs. Howard Kaslin of Syracuse, N. Y.

Drama, attendance, and keen competition, feature the Great Eastern. Last year, 258 shooters were entered in the individual and team championships, while total entries for the three-day meeting hit 546.

Opening gun on this year's program will be fired Friday, June 21, at 10 a. m. when the "World's Fair Special," a 100-target all bore event gets underway.

Juniors to Battle

In addition to the women's championship on Saturday, the juniors will also battle it out, and the .410 and 20 gauge championships will also be decided.

Sunday's events include the individual and team title contests. In order that the inexperienced shooter may compete in the championships on an equal basis, the committee has decided to award prizes to first, second and third places in each of five classes. There will also be four classes in the team competition.

Motorboat Shorts

The Chris-Craft Corporation of Algonac, Mich., announces the addition of a 26-foot enclosed cruiser to the Chris-Craft line of stock boats. The new cruiser has complete living accommodations aboard and will sleep four.

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William M. Johnson, village manager of Mamaroneck, N. Y., states that no more applications for moorings in Mamaroneck harbor will be accepted this season. With 365 applications on hand, including those of 85 new owners, both the East and West basin anchorages are filled. Space for 30 dinghies also has been applied for.

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Wheeler Shipyard, Inc., of Brooklyn, N. Y., reports that the Coney Island plant is running to full capacity turning out cruisers for immediate delivery. Among recent deliveries by Wheeler were 30-foot and 32-foot cruisers for use on Norris Lake at Knoxville, Tenn.

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Charles B. Borland, city manager of Norfolk, Va., has brought about a general reduction in the mooring rates at the Norfolk Municipal Yacht Pier. The new regulations allow 24 hours of free dockage, and a reduction in the daily three-cents per foot rate for boats lying at the pier for more than seven days.

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The streamlined 24-foot "Overnighter," cabin utility-type runabout developed by Gar Wood Industries, of Marysville, Mich., has been clocked at 45 m. p. h. over the measured mile in recent factory tests. The boat is powered with a pair of Gray "Forty Miler" 150-horsepower marine engines.

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Detroit motorboat racing enthusiasts have scheduled a 70-mile Marathon down the St. Clair River and across Lake St. Clair from Marysville, Mich., to Detroit on July 7. Originally intended for outboards only, the regatta committee may add classes for inboard racers and cruisers.

June Regattas

The National Intercollegiate outboard championships at Geneva, N. Y., over the week end of June 29-30, headlines the motor boat regatta schedule which includes more than 50 racing meets during the month.

The American Power Boat Association and National Outboard Association have sanctioned June regattas in Alabama, Oregon, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin.

Newly created lakes in New Mexico, Nebraska and Georgia will serve as regatta sites for the first time and the racing activity also will spread to waterfronts in Minnesota, Illinois and Idaho.

District commissioners and sites of district tournaments in Massachusetts to precede state event assigned to date by National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress include; N. Normand Nicholas, Lowell.

Baseball

Today

National League
Chicago at New York
St. Louis at Brooklyn
Cincinnati at Philadelphia
(Only games scheduled)

American League
Boston at St. Louis
New York at Chicago
Philadelphia at Detroit
(called)
Washington at Cleveland

Tomorrow

National League
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Brooklyn (night).
Only games scheduled.

American League
New York at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit (2).
Washington at Cleveland.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Telegraphic reports: St.	Oleander Male Quartet.
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Louis Cardinals-Brook-	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	lyn Dodgers baseball	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	game	"Console Capers"
4:00 'Of Men and Books'	Winston Churchill	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Telegraphic reports: St.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Louis Cardinals-Brook-	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	lyn Dodgers baseball	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris.	Musical program	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Harpsichord soloist.	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	Dance Hour: records	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin Hill	News: Fred Hoey	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs.	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather: Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European News	War correspondent	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Summer Serenade"	Soprano and organ	"Travels Abroad"	"Let's Dance"
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Time and Tempo"	"Confidentially Yours"	Eddie Duchin's Orchestra	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 Uncle Jim's Ques-	"World's Greatest Mu-	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Alfred Wallenstein's	Ensemble Moderne
8:15 tion Bee	sic": recordings	soloists; drama	"Symphonic Strings"	"Plantation Echoes"
8:30 "Court of Missing	"Information, Please":	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Meet the Stars": vo-	Jim and His Texas
8:45 Heirs": War news	questions and answers	Horace Heidt's Orch.	calists: orchestra	Ramblers
9:00 "We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America":	Popular quiz	W. Williams, comment	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"	"Susan B. Anthony"	Popular quiz	Heber Rice, talk	"Variety Hour"
9:30 "Professor Quiz":	"Fun With the Revuers":	"Fibber McGee and	"Laugh 'n' Swing": com-	"Variety Hour"
9:45 questions; answers	variety	Molly": music	edy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	European news	Bob Hope; Jerry Co-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Rep. Fhill, Wis.	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	lonna; orchestra	News Service	The Majestics; orchestra
10:30 News of the War	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Composer's Series: con-	Billy McDonald's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather	"Aloah Land": music	house": variety	cert orchestra	Danny Gool's Orchestra
11:00 News: sports	News: music; weather	Weather Service	Asst. Secretary of War	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News: music	"Music You Want"	News Service	Louis Johnson	"The Blue Beetle": mys-
11:30 Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Freddie Martin's Orch.	tery drama
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Freddie Martin's Orch.	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News: Morning Review	Organ recital	"

Commerce and Finance

America's May Exports Hold April Level Despite War Spread

Business and Industry

Place Orders For Arms Now, Ayres Urges

CLEVELAND (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres declared today "We should at once place orders for the prompt production of the chief items of munitions that are essential in rearmament."

"We do not need to wait until we can decide how large an army we intend to have later on, or just how its divisions are to be organized and armed," the Cleveland economist-statistician said in his monthly business survey for Cleveland Trust Company.

"Productive capacity for making essential munitions is the primary need, and our manufacturing industry does not now have those special kinds of capacities in adequate volume."

Col. Ayres suggested airplanes, anti-aircraft guns, tanks, motorized military vehicles and artillery are the "five classes of munitions which are entirely essential in the new warfare."

"The production of each and all of them requires specialized factory equipment and special skills," he continued. "The first essential in our defense program is to create and install the equipment, and to begin training workers in the required skills. The first steps can be taken as soon as initial large orders are placed, and that is the only way in which those first steps can be taken effectively."

The European war led Colonel Ayres to observe that Germany has spent during the past five years in preparation for war "nearly twice as much money as England and France combined." Thus, he said, "all her (Germany's) military equipment is brand new, and all its elements are co-ordinated parts of a single huge war machine in which nothing is out of date."

Colonel Ayres noted that industrial production started to increase in May mainly due "to a sharp advance in output of iron and steel and said recent declines in securities prices "have clearly been caused by the desires of investors to secure liquid funds" and "are not justified by actual or prospective declines in the earning power of corporations."

Aid Urged to Ease Farm Export Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—Milo R. Perkins, President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, said that war had virtually wiped out this country's $800,000,000 farm export market and, consequently, threatened the Nation with "a disaster of the first water."

He appealed to the National Association of Retail Grocers convention to push surplus food stocks and thus help to relieve the "desperate" situation confronting the American farmer.

Loss of the foreign agricultural market, he declared, would vitally affect one-fourth of the country's population—the farm families—and therefore become "a national problem that is going to touch your pocket book and mine."

★ 4% INSURED INVESTMENTS

Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write: L. W. Fuller, Treasurer for information and statement.

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION of ORLANDO
38 E. PINE ST., ORLANDO, FLORIDA

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on July 15, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24, 1940.

GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer.

June 14, 1940.

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK
42 Washington St., Boston

Join our 1941 VACATION CLUB

STABILITY — INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 21

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15

In Emergency Post

Wide World

James D. Mooney

Appointed Executive Assistant to Acting President Charles E. Wilson of the General Motors Corporation. Mr. Mooney has been Vice-President in charge of overseas operations.

G. M. Announces Personnel Changes To Aid Defense Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the Board of the General Motors Corporation, has announced three changes in the executive personnel of the organization to facilitate an aggressive execution of its work in the national defense program. The new assignments, he said, are of emergency character and necessarily have no bearing on the corporation's normal staff responsibilities.

James D. Mooney, Vice-President in charge of the overseas group, with offices in New York, has been relieved of his responsibilities in this connection and transferred to Detroit as Executive Assistant to Charles E. Wilson, Acting President, in full charge of all negotiations involving defense equipment and with such liaison activities as may be necessary in connection with engineering and production.

Graeme K. Howard, Vice-President and General Manager of overseas operations, will have general supervision of this division in the absence of Mr. Mooney. Albert Bradley, Vice-President in charge of finances, has been transferred from New York to Detroit to assume additional duties as executive assistant to Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Sloan, in announcing the changes, said that the production of highly technical equipment, which would naturally be involved in the defense program, would require in many cases a considerable background for engineering, not only for the development of new machinery but also for the modification of existing machinery for military purposes.

All three of the officials are former army men. Mr. Mooney served as a captain with the A. E. F. in 1918. Mr. Howard was a captain in the Twenty-Third Machine Gun Company, United States Army, during the World War, and Mr. Bradley was in the United States Army Air Service during the World War.

Cont'l Aviation Stock Is Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—An offering of $845,000 in common stock of Continental Aviation & Engineering Corp., recently formed subsidiary of Continental Motors Corp., is being made to the public by Van Alstyne, Noel & Co., as underwriters.

The issue is 260,000 shares of $1 par value, priced at $3.25. Proceeds of the financing are to provide the company with working capital for the manufacture of liquid-cooled, horizontal-opposed airplane engines of 500 or more horsepower.

Australians Required To Sell 20 U. S. Stocks

By Mail to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY (New South Wales)—Sydney Stock Exchange brokers estimate that Australian holders of American stocks will lose £175,000 (approximately $700,000) by their enforced sale under war regulations issued by the Commonwealth Government. Australians have to sell half their holdings in 20 specified United States stocks within three months, and the balance within another three months, the Government's measure being designed to increase the British holdings of dollars in the United States.

About £1,500,000 (Australian currency) is invested in the United States stocks affected by the regulations. Most of the stock was bought in the boom (about 1936) following the economic depression. Since then, the market has fallen an average of 20 per cent in the shares of the 20 corporations concerned—a loss of £300,000 to the Australian investor.

The stock holders were caught in the drop in prices and have been holding on to the stock since 1936, hoping for a rise. The loss of £300,000 is partially recouped by the devaluation of sterling since the war broke out, the benefit being estimated at £125,000.

The net loss of £175,000 is shared by many persons. The affected stock-holders have accepted their loss as a contribution to the British war effort.

SEC Would Cut Number Of Hearings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has invited the utilities industry to confer on methods of simplifying SEC regulations.

Invitations were sent to 70 leading holding companies and a number of the smaller units to meet with the commission and its experts June 27.

The commission proposed, for instance, to substitute virtually automatic approval after a lapse of time for hearings on routine transactions in the utilities field, thereby eliminating about three-fourths of the hearings now held.

Under the 1935 Utility Holding Company Act a registered holding company and its subsidiaries must ask SEC approval every time they sell a vacant lot, a small batch of securities or other property, or when they want to borrow money from a bank or sell securities to the public.

Since the act became operative, the commission has required a public hearing before granting any of these requests. The new proposal would enable the companies to file their requests and, if no objection were raised by commission experts or the public, have them approved automatically in a fixed period of time. The "layover" time has been tentatively fixed at 30 days.

This procedure would be similar to the 1933 law regulating the general sale of securities to the public. Under this statute, the commission permits the securities to be sold if no objection is raised within 20 days after the proposed issue has been filed here.

Officials explained, however, that the proposed simplification of procedure would apply strictly to routine transactions, and no changes were anticipated for the present in the handling of geographic integration, corporate simplification and reorganization plans.

Successful Bidders For Army Woolen Cloth Order Listed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department announced today some of the successful bidders for what will constitute the Army's largest peacetime order for woolen cloth.

Officers in the Quartermaster's Corps said the order, which will mean consumption of nearly 47,000,000 pounds of wool in the grease, would be "double anything bought before during peacetime."

Brig. Gen. C. L. Corbin of that department said the order would require approximately 12 per cent of the domestic output for a year.

Bids on blankets and cloth for uniforms were opened in Philadelphia Saturday and Thursday at an Army quartermaster depot. Bids for large quantities of serge, melton cloth and other uniform materials have not been classified.

The army ordered 543,370 blankets at a total cost of $3,126,000. The price averaged $5.70 a blanket. Among the successful bidders:

Pearce Manufacturing Company, Latrobe, Pa., 5,000 blankets at $5.52 per unit (blanket), 10,000 at $5.67, 11,000 at $5.82; Springfield Woolen Mills Company, Springfield, Tenn., 5,000 at $5.6223, (eq) 5,000 at $5.7422, 5,000 at $5.8668, 5,000 at $5.5723, and 3,370 at $5.99.

Kuenzel Mills Company, New Bremen, Ohio, 10,000 at $5.94; Marshall Field & Co., Spray, N. C., 15,000 at $5.875; Leaksville Woolen Mills, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., 10,000 at $5.95; Nashua Manufacturing Company, Boston, 10,000 at $5.75, 5,000 at $5.85 and 5,000 at $5.925.

Chatham Manufacturing Company, Elkin, N. C., 50,000 at $5.74; 50,000 at $5.84; F. C. Huyck and Sons, Albany, N. Y., 10,000 at $5.85; 10,000 at $5.95; Gera Mills, Garfield, N. J., 15,000 at $5.32, 5,000 at $5.37; American Woolen Company, New York City, 100,000 at $5.60, 100,000 at $5.75, and 50,000 at $5.95.

Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga., 25,000 at $5.90; Horner Woolen Mills Company, Eaton Rapids, Mich., 10,000 at $5.775, 5,000 at $5.925; West Bend Woolen Mills Company, West Bend, Wis., 10,000 at $5.735.

The quartermaster corps said 80 bids were received Friday for uniform cloth.

"Practically every woolen mill in the country was in on the bids," Mr. Corbin said.

He described the order as "a healthy piece of business that will help consume stocks but will not disturb the market."

Bank Loans Gain Slightly in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks gained slightly last week.

In 101 cities, these loans increased $9,000,000 to a total of $4,377,000,000.

They gained $12,000,000 in New York City, alone, but this was offset slightly in some other business centers.

Pullman Delivers New Box Cars 53 Days After Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company announced that the first of 500 new box cars purchased by the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad have just been delivered on the rail ready for merchandise hauling service 53 work days after receipt of the order, indicating the speed to which even peacetime production in this country is geared.

The cars were built according to the road's own specifications and all materials used were bought and manufactured especially for this particular job. Gathered in 20 states at a time when they have been hard to obtain because of rising production, the materials were engineered, ordered and fabricated at each source in accordance with plans for final assembly, being transported to the company's Butler, Pa., plant at a rate which has allowed the start of delivery within the 53-day period.

Engineers Pledge Mass Output If They Can Obtain Blueprints

DETROIT (AP)—A few weeks ago one of the larger automobile companies received an order—for "educational" purposes—from the United States War Department for 7,000 trucks. The trucks were different from the average commercial vehicles; there were certain specifications not at all routine in the assembly plant operation, but—

The trucks were delivered to the government four months ahead of schedule!

Numerous other ahead-of-schedule deliveries on war department orders have been reported from various plants of the automobile industry awarded "educational" orders, but this one has been singled out among authoritative observers as proof that the men who make motorcars know what they are talking about when they say they haven't even scratched the surface of the industry's production potentialities.

"Let's have a blueprint of it and we'll swing it into mass production," has been a common comment of automotive engineers when asked what the industry's production division could do with this or that particular item of war armament.

"Mechanized warfare is right down our alley," said another outstanding engineer in commenting on the car industry's place in any defensive armament program.

Facilities in Abundance

Facilities? The motor industry has them in abundance because keeping plants up-to-date has been part of the the philosophy of the men who head the business of making a different type of automobile each year. "And if we haven't got enough," said one of these executives this week, "we can put tents up out there in those fields—(pointing from his office window)—and transfer a lot of work to such emergency 'floor space.'

"Floor space is the least of the problems; tooling is a little more complex but not nearly as much so as a lot of persons believe. Some of the tools currently in use require but little change to get into an enormous production of shell casings."

Commenting on a shortage of machine tools and its effect upon the automotive industry preparing for new models and a gigantic arms production program, Ward's Automotive Reports says in its current issue:

"Virtually all of the automotive plants have on hand tools used in previous years, dropped from production operations because better units have been made available. These plants in many instances also have current-model surplus machinery. The shortage of machine tools in the present situation lends to the thought that many of these available and unused tools might be put to work.

Pool Suggested

"Setting up of a pool to facilitate transfer of required machines to the points of need would be a very effective stop-gap until new production units come from the craft shops.

"Operations of such a 'pool' would not have to be of long tenure. Such shops as Briggs, Lincoln, Packard, Ford and others have thousands of tool and die men whose work on 1941 model requirements is well along. These will be available for other work shortly.

"That, coupled with licensing of machine tool exports, should speed up in no mean degree the defense tooling program."

Ward's points out in its survey of the arms production situation that while "plants from one end of the nation to the other have received informal word that volume releases are likely to go forward at any moment . . . there has as yet been no concrete movement into production."

"Releases which are being made—for warships, small arms and ammunition and the like," it adds, "are based on previous production patterns. Manufacture of the requirements which will be produced by the auto industry calls for new planning, and this takes time."

Used Car Situation

Discussing the used car situation, the survey says that while the accumulation of second hand vehicles continues to be "a point of embarrassment for dealers at many points," reports from Chicago that the second hand pile-up there is easing moderately, presents a "ray of encouragement."

"This will mean," says the trade publication, "that wholesale buyers who normally purchase there (Chicago), may be forced to come further East to do their buying thus aiding the general national situation."

British Home Financing Institutions Handle Business Well in War Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Bombproof shelters 100 feet underground to which office staffs rush during air raids and employees not only working but also living in quarters many miles distant from their customary place of business, are characterizing the operations of many of Great Britain's thrift and home-financing institutions, especially those located in large cities, it was pointed out in the June issue of the Federal Home Loan Bank Review in a second article on "The Effect of the War on British Building Societies." The English home-financing institutions are known as "building societies."

The war has "completely changed" the office routine of the societies, the Review's article said. "Because of the danger of air raids, most of the establishments in the heart of the large cities, or near military objectives, have initiated mass decentralization plans. While maintaining skeleton forces in the cities, records together with the bulk of personnel have been moved to the country.

"When war came, the entire accounting staff (approximately 150) of one of the larger societies was transferred from London to a country estate. Fourteen dormitory huts were built for sleeping accommodations; a large kitchen and dining room were equipped; and now the entire staff is living as well as working on the premises.

"A bombproof shelter was constructed approximately 100 feet below the ground level, and 300 yards in size. This is primarily for the safe storage of records, but it is also available for the protection of the staff in the event of air attack."

Cotton Leaders Talk 1,000,000 Bale Gift For Refugee Clothing

DANVILLE, Va. (AP)—A proposal that 1,000,000 bales of Government-owned and stored cotton be distributed among American manufacturers for conversion into clothing for refugees in war-torn Europe was discussed here over the week end by textile officials, it was learned.

S. C. Lamport, New York textile producer, exploring the proposal with George S. Harris, President of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, said that the next few months would see "between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 refugees in Europe whose clothing will present a problem which can be resolved only by the enormous capacity for production in this country."

Mr. Lamport said the plan had the backing of the Administration and that the cost of converting the raw cotton into clothing would be paid by cotton certificates. He added that the project would act as a great stimulus in the field of domestic manufacture.

Mr. Harris served as textile expert for the National Red Cross in 1933 when a half-million bales of cotton were converted into garments and bedding for refugees.

Celanese Corp. Announces Appointments of Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The following appointments to official positions in the Celanese Corporation of America organization, decided upon in New York, have been announced by Peter D. Cooper, manager of the Giles county, Virginia, plant at Narrows.

C. D. Walton, manager of the Celeo plant at Cumberland, Md., for the past 10 years, has been appointed general manager in charge of yarn production.

H. E. Martin, former assistant manager of the Cumberland plant, has been appointed general manager in charge of chemical production.

T. T. Small, former chief engineer of the Cumberland plant, has been appointed plant manager to succeed Mr. Walton, who, with Mr. Martin, will assume their new posts in New York immediately.

Republic Steel Expansion

CLEVELAND (AP) — Republic Steel Corp. anounced a contemplated expansion of its productive facilities for the manufacture of light armor plate for tanks and similar equipment.

U. S. Exports Off to Europe; Gain Elsewhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The value of United States exports last month was estimated at $317,000,000 or approximately at the April level, though far in excess of the total for May, 1939, according to figures by the Department of Commerce just published. Increases to Canada, Latin America and Asiatic countries were offset by the loss of the Danish and Norwegian markets throughout the whole month, the loss of the Low Countries after the May 10 invasion and declines in shipments to Russia, United Kingdom and France.

The total value of exports to Europe last month declined to about $120,000,000 from $137,000,000 in April, while the extension of the conflict to the Mediterranean reduced the sale of American goods to that area by about $9,000,000 a month. Shipments to southern Europe rose to about $20,000,000 in May, largely as the result of heavier purchases of copper, scrap iron and chemicals by Italy.

Canada bought $59,000,000 of United States goods last month, the largest amount in any month since the war started. Latin American purchases gained $6,000,000 to $67,000,000, notable gains being shown by Argentina, Venezuela and Mexico.

Asiatic countries purchased a total of $49,000,000, with larger shipments going to China, British India and the Philippine Islands, and decreased sales to Japan.

Exports to France and United Kingdom dropped $12,000,000 to $86,000,000, but rose to Australia and Africa.

United States exports, by continental divisions and countries, for May compare (000 omitted):

	1940	1939
Total	$316,874	$246,119
Europe, total	119,679	97,151
France	36,604	12,646
Germany	37	8,033
The United Kingdom	49,255	36,808
Belgium	1,916	6,708
The Netherlands	1,257	7,101
Denmark	24	1,358
Finland	3,341	1,228
Norway	11	2,314
Sweden	2,089	2,338
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	499	3,640
Italy	12,631	4,447
Spain	2,602	1,194
Switzerland	3,855	1,024
Northern North America, total	60,211	41,838
Canada	59,361	40,893
Southern North America, total	26,987	22,118
Cuba	7,001	5,389
Mexico	7,359	6,151
Netherlands West Indies	1,677	3,551
South America, total	39,794	22,524
Argentina	10,718	4,899
Brazil	10,276	5,399
Chile	3,626	1,588
Colombia	4,113	3,788
Venezuela	8,442	4,334
Asia, total	48,810	49,448
British India and Burma	5,865	2,729
British Malaya	695	532
China, including Hong Kong and Kwantung	10,928	8,936
Japan	13,510	21,363
Netherlands Indies	3,617	2,202
Philippine Islands	9,860	6,994
Oceania, total	8,691	7,528
Australia	6,586	5,514
Africa, total	12,521	8,512
Union of South Africa	7,173	4,762

The value of exports by groups and chief commodities in May compare (000 omitted):

Group and Commodity	1940	1939
Tl. exports of U. S. merch	$316,874	$246,119
Animals & products, edible	3,561	6,259
Meats and lard	1,946	4,754
Animals & prods., inedible	3,724	3,171
Leather	1,067	990
Leather manufactures	668	842
Vegetable food products & beverages	11,293	20,593
Corn	893	642
Wheat	189	5,379
Wheat flour	1,805	2,262
Canned vegetables	181	439
Dried and evaporated fruits	214	1,485
Canned fruits	198	1,604
Other products	7,813	8,822
Vegetable products, inedible	13,324	11,124
Automobile casings	1,198	1,152
Leaf tobacco (bright flue-cured)	3,927	2,733
Textile fibers and manufac.	24,852	15,594
Raw cotton	13,526	7,293
Wood and paper	15,406	7,808
Sawmill products	3,593	3,648
Non-metallic minerals	47,339	46,267
Coal	11,025	4,020
Petroleum and products	29,526	38,056
Crude petroleum	6,333	11,307
Lubricating oil (red, pale and bright stocks)	6,557	4,791
Metals and manufacturers	61,334	33,731
Iron & Steel-mill products, total	35,866	17,269
Iron and steel scrap	5,045	5,535
Ferro-alloys	1,928	1,277
Aluminum, except manufac.	2,544	591
Copper, refined	6,952	6,793
Machinery and vehicles	106,876	80,148
Machinery, total	63,957	46,029
Electrical machinery and apparatus	9,651	8,242
Radio apparatus	1,795	1,779
Power-generating machinery	1,633	1,186
Construction and conveying machinery	2,865	1,812
Metal-working machinery	10,760	12,026
Tractor and parts	7,139	4,815
Automobiles, parts and accessories	21,438	22,752
Motor trucks and buses	7,092	6,470
Passenger cars	5,840	8,778
Parts for assembly	7,595	7,508
Aircraft, engines and parts	21,443	10,366
Chemicals and related products	18,461	12,757
Industrial chemicals and specialties	7,924	5,241
Miscellaneous	10,745	8,672

Figure for Crude Rubber Stocks in May Revised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., has announced a revision in its figure for crude rubber stocks at the end of May, 1940. It was previously published at 158,435 long tons, but was revised to 161,446 long tons, owing to a revision in the Department of Commerce figures for crude rubber import to 51,431 long tons for May.

Consumption, 51,619 long tons, and stocks afloat, 109,364 long tons, remain unchanged.

Wilson-Jones Earnings Jump

CHICAGO—Net income of Wilson-Jones Company of Chicago, manufacturers of loose-leaf books and supplies for offices, schools and homes, for the first nine months of its fiscal year ended May 31, was $262,002 as against net income of $117,591 for the nine months ended May 31, 1939, an increase of $144,411, according to George H. Dawson, president, in his quarterly report to stockholders. These earnings are equivalent to 96 cents a share on 272,800 shares of common stock outstanding as against 43 cents a share on the same number of shares a year ago.

Marine Insurance To French Area Ends

NEW YORK (AP)—Marine insurance underwriters announced the immediate withdrawal of all war risk schedules for shipments to or from France and French possessions and on shipments by French flag vessels. Rates will be quoted only on application.

Underwriting circles were advised from London that similar action had been taken by Lloyds underwriters and marine insurance companies.

Newport News Shipbuilding Employment Best Since '29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—With 15 vessels under construction or contracted for, employment at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, at Newport News, Va., has reached an 11-year peak of 10,450 men.

In making this announcement J. B. Woodward, general manager, said an increase of 2,550 more men than a year ago had brought the number of workmen to its highest point since July, 1929, when 11,000 men were on the pay roll.

An extra shipway is being rebuilt to supplement seven now in use. Under construction are 13 merchant vessels totaling 137,000 gross tons and two capital ships for the Navy—the battleship Indiana, 35,000 tons, and the aircraft carrier Hornet, 20,000 tons.

On Rail Board

© Harris & Ewing

Elbert G. Bennett

Elected to the Board of Directors of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company. Mr. Bennett is President of First Security Corporation of Ogden, Utah.

U. S. to Restrict Trade With Ecuador To Ease Exchange

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department announced that due to serious exchange difficulties faced by Ecuador the United States had agreed to restriction for six months of Ecuadorean imports of wheat, lard, automobiles and certain other articles and to duty increases on still other commodities.

The steps were taken in accordance with the Oct. 22, 1938, trade agreement between the two countries. The State Department announcement said:

"Taking into consideration the serious exchange situation faced by Ecuador at the present time due to export difficulties and excessive imports, which have resulted in currency depreciation and considerable exports of gold, the Government of the United States has agreed to the . . . proposal of the Government of Ecuador."

The Ecuadorean plan, affecting all countries alike, restricts imports into Ecuador to not more than 50 per cent of the average annual imports during the four years from 1936 to 1939 on the following articles:

Hog lard, preserved sardines, wheat flour, liquid paints, mechanical specie counters, cash registers, calculating machines, accounting machines and spare parts for such machines, sewing machines, automobiles valued from $600 up, oil cloth with cotton or with other vegetable fiber base, imitation leather for furniture, vehicles and tapestry including table covers, silk or artificial silk stockings and socks for women and men.

The restrictions will be in the form of quotas allocated to individual countries imposed for the first three months of the half-year period. The announcement said that in the event the quotas were not used in the three months' period the unused portions would be distributed during the second three months among those countries which filled their quotas during the initial period.

Regarding the increase in customs duties the announcement said it would not apply to imports for which export documents have been approved by Ecuadorean consuls (in the countries of origin) prior to June 15, 1940.

Beech Aircraft Plans Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Directors of the Beech Aircraft Corporation, Wichita, Kansas, have approved plans to increase production substantially, to help meet the requirements of the national rearmament program.

In addition to doubling the corporation's real estate holdings by the purchase of a quarter section of land adjoining its present holdings of 160 acres, a large hangar and workshop with an area of 37,500 square feet now standing on the newly purchased quarter section will be used to house increased production facilities, and additional buildings will be erected immediately for an enlarged plating and anodizing department, and for larger stockroom space.

U. S. Orient Trade Boost Object of 3-Man Mission

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—In an effort to secure facts which would help stabilize United States trade with the Orient, a trade mission of three members sailed from here the other day aboard the new Japanese liner Nitta Maru on its return maiden trip to Tokyo.

Headed by Maj. Gen. John F O'Ryan, assisted by Simon Whitney, economic advisor of Edie & Company, New York, and Warren Hunsberger, Yale economist, the mission expects to visit Manchukuo, Korea, China, and Japan.

Air-Conditioning Sales Rise

WASHINGTON—Orders booked for air-conditioning systems and accessories equipment in April amounted to $2,425,139, compared with $1,544,841 in March and $2,382,790 for April, 1939, according to the Department of Commerce. The value of orders during the first four months of this year was $6,643,932, compared with $6,726,835 in the corresponding 1939 period.

French Defeat Blow to U. S. Foreign Trade

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street experts said today the capitulation of France to Germany presumably meant another blow to American foreign trade, but the effect upon American industry would doubtless be lost sight of in the huge domestic arms spending program.

American exports to France in 1939 amounted to $181,825,000, which was 5¾ per cent of all exports from this country.

Exports Small Part of Income

Total American exports to the rest of the world in 1939, however, amounted to only 4.6 per cent of this country's national income, and with industry already beginning to feel the stimulus of the $5,000,000,000 American armament program, business analysts said the French loss did not appear vital.

At the same time, it was understood the British Purchasing Commission was preparing to take over all of the French portion of the $1,600,000,000 in war orders placed here by the Allies since September.

The gradual squeezing off of American trade with Europe, as the Reich has successively occupied Denmark, Norway and the Low Countries, and Italy has come under the British blockade, has seriously cut into normal overseas trade of this country, particularly of agricultural products.

Some Wall Street sources pointed out, however, that of total American exports of $3,177,000,000 in 1939, only about 40 per cent went to Europe, and of the total to Europe, well over a third went to England.

How Can Europe Pay?

Under the stimulus of war purchases, and filling neutral markets formerly supplied by belligerents, American exports have lately been running at the rate of about $4,000,000,000 annually.

Some analysts saw a prospect that agricultural products might eventually be needed in large volume in Europe, as food supplies are used up. How Europe would be able to make payment, it was said, was a problem still to be solved.

The United States now has about 70 per cent of the known monetary gold supply of the world. The total in this country now exceeds $20,000,000,000, of which about $1,270,000,000 is being held for the account of French central banks. A part of this is presumably held for the Bank of France.

The French had at the outbreak of the war monetary gold reserves of about $3,000,000,000 and at least a fair portion of that is believed to have been moved out of the country.

France has not been a large investor in American securities, having held $185,000,000 worth at the start of the war. Part of this may already have been liquidated.

check those bad spots

Does plaster threaten to fall from your ceilings, or ominous cracks appear in the walls of your home? Are there loose bricks in the chimney — or treacherous places in walks or steps?

Many places about the home need attention after the ravages of winter. Now is a good time to check the condition of your house.

REPAIR		BUILD
☐	Chimney	☐
☐	Ceilings	☐
☐	Front Walk	☐
☐	Retaining Wall	☐
☐	Sidewalk	☐
☐	Porch Steps	☐
☐	Cellar Floor	☐
☐	Garage Floor	☐
☐	Fireplace	☐
☐	Lily Pool	☐

CALL AN EXPERT ADVERTISING IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	1,208,330
1940 volume to date	120,975,245
1939 volume to date	103,422,582

Market Gains Cut as Early Rally Falters

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Led by steels, rails and rubbers, stocks shifted to the recovery side in today's market despite continuance of adverse war news.

Gains running to 2 or more points in the morning were cut substantially near the final hour, and there was an assortment of minus signs in evidence. After a brief active interval, dealings slowed appreciably. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 700,000 shares.

The principal bullish prop, brokers said, remained in the outlook for heavy defense spending and augmented demands by the British for military materials. At the same time, speculative forces were inclined to step softly pending light on peace terms which Hitler and Mussolini may offer France.

Stocks ahead the greater part of the day included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Republic, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Great Northern, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft, American Telephone, Western Union, Anaconda, du Pont, Loft and Allied Chemical.

The majority of aircrafts, oils and shipbuildings did little on the forward sortie.

Up fractions to 3 or so in the Curb, at the best, were Aluminum of America, Jones & Laughlin, N. J. Zinc, Bath Iron Works, and Phoenix Securities.

Gains in Axis Bonds Cut

Many German and Italian loans ran into a selling flurry that wiped out or narrowed early gains in the bond market today.

French 7s, untraded since Saturday when bids were withdrawn in view of the German victory thrust, declined only 3 points.

Down fractions to around 2 points at the start of the last hour were German 5½s of '65, German 7s of '49, Milan 6½s and Rome 6½s. German unstamped 7s of '49, however, rose more than 3.

Gains and losses of less than ½ point were evenly matched in the U. S. Government list.

Domestic corporates rose fractions to more than 2 points with best demand centered on rail liens.

Gainers included General Steel Casting 5½s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," Nickel Plate 4½s, Atlantic Refinery 3s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

Utility Would Delay Integration to Meet Demands of Defense

WASHINGTON (AP) — Electric Bond & Share Company has urged the Securities Commission to postpone integration of utility holding companies to enable the firms to co-ordinate their facilities with national defense.

The suggestion was made in a formal answer to commission citations ordering the company to show cause why its system should not be integrated geographically and simplified in its corporate structure.

The company replied that it had not had time to prepare the data and wanted an indefinite postponement. It said the problem of reorganizing the system had been "complicated by unforseen and urgent demands in connection with national defense."

Grocers Pledge Aid To Defense Program

NEW YORK (AP) — The National Association of Retail Grocers in convention adopted a resolution saying that United States defense needs transcended "political partisanship" and pledging support to President Roosevelt's preparedness program.

The association, representing 54,000 independent grocers, also voted to form a committee to study means of providing more jobs in independent grocery stores for unemployed youth.

Another resolution urged Congress to amend the Cummings sugar bill to restore previous quotas on Puerto Rican and Hawaiian refined sugar.

Wheat Prices Drift In Narrow Trading

CHICAGO, June 18 (AP)—Wheat futures drifted aimlessly over a narrow range most of the session today in a light volume of trade. After opening as much as 1⅜ cents higher, profit taking turned prices lower, and after the first half hour wheat dropped back to about ¼ cent above yesterday's closing levels.

Just before the close the market again turned slightly higher, but most traders turned cautious and seemed content to sit on the side lines awaiting an announcement from the axis powers concerning peace terms for the French.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: All classes of securities declined sharply in the market today but trading contracted to a minimum pending clarification of the war situation.

Near the finish the market leveled off at the lower levels and and in some instances worst declines were trimmed slightly. Industrials and oils displayed most resistance. British Government bonds traded near the bottom prices allowed.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	4	55½	54½	54½	— ⅛
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	41	40	40	Jun17
9	4⅛	Adams Ex (.15e)	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	17	17	17	Jun14
19½	1 ½	Addressog (1.40)	3	12⅞	12½	12⅞	Jun15
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	17	40	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun17
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	55	⅝	½	½	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	5	7¼	6¾	6¾	+ ½
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	31	8⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	6	10⅜	10	10	+ ¾
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	21	23⅜	22¼	22¼	
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun17
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	11	150	146½	150	+3
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	2	9	9	9	Jun17
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	- ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	3	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
73⅝	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	58	58	58	Jun13
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	13	28½	22½	27½	— ¼
16	11	Alpha Cem (½e)	3	12	11¾	12	Jun17
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	44	44	44	
21	1⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	10	14⅝	14½	14½	Jun13
75	41¾	Am Airlines	31	63	59	61⅛	+3⅛
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	12	6⅛	5¾	6	Jun17
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	3	38	37	37	+1½
116½	67	Am Can (4)	4	99	97	97¾	+ ¾
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	+1
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	21	25⅞	23½	23¾	— ⅝
51¾	34	Am Car pf	11	41½	41½	41½	
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	5	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun17
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	117	117	117	Jun17
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6¼	6	6¼	Jun17
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	5	5	5	Jun13
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	9½	9½	9½	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	6	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
6⅝	3½	Am European	5	3½	3½	3½	Jun17
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
24½	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅜
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	18	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	7	26	25	25	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	6	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ¼
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	28	27	28	Jun17
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	19¼	19	19	Jun17
6⅜	3	Am International	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Jun13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	21	14	13¼	13½	+ ½
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	3	47	47	47	
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	7	12	11½	12	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun13
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	1	15	15	15	Jun17
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	95	95	95	−19½
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	21	3⅛	3	3	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(3⅜k)	2	47	46	46	
54	28¼	APL $5pf 2.81¼k	8	42	39	39	- ½
10⅝	4⅞	Am Rad & St S	25	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	21	12¼	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5½k)	3	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅜
11⅜	-	Am Seat (½g)	5	7	7	7	+ ⅜
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(11½e)	16	39½	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	125	125	125	Jun14
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53	53	53	Jun17
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	26	26	24⅝	24⅞	
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	2	11	11	11	
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun13
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	15	14	14	+ ⅝
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	75	75	75	+ ⅛
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+1⅜
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	18	157½	156¼	156½	+ ¾
89½	65	Am Tobacco (5)	5	73½	72¼	73½	+3¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	6	73½	72¼	73	+2¾
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	140	140	140	+1
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	5	4	2⅞	3⅞	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	56	8¼	8	8	
101½	63⅛	Am W W pf (6)	1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	Jun11
12	6	Am Woolen	10	8¼	8	8	+ ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	6	36	35½	35½	+ ⅞
8⅛	4½	Am Zinc L & S	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	89	22⅜	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	5	24½	24	24	
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14½	14½	14½	
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	11	11	11	Jun17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun17
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	25	25	25	Jun17
110½	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	97¾	97½	97½	Jun 6
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	5	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	3	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¼	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	5	29¾	29	29¾	+1
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	5	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅜
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
80	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	30	Associates In (2)	3	29½	29½	29½	— ½
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	27	16⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	49	45	49	Jun17
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	9	12½	12	12	+ ½
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun17
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	4	21½	20¾	20¾	— ¾
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	102	102	102	Jun 7
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅝
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	3	61½	61½	61½	Jun17
8⅝	-	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jun11
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	40	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	61	16¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	9	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	20	5⅝	4½	5	+ ⅝
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	4	9	9	9	
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅝
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	2	8¼	8	8	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	7	26½	25	25¾	— ¼
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	25	24½	25	+1
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
12?	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	Jun17
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	19	29⅞	29¼	29¼	+ ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	4	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
56¾	49½	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	+1
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	26	26	26	+ ¾
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	116	80⅜	77¾	77⅞	+ ⅛
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	+ ⅜
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun17
22½	15	Black & Dk(1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jun17
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox	7	7⅞	7½	7½	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	17	17	17	Jun14
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	54	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	5	23½	23	23½	
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	Jun15
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	6	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	6	16¾	16	16	— ⅜
23¼	1	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun11
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+1⅜
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	23	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	+ ¼
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	10	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun14
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	43	43	43	+ ½
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	10	18	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
25½	13¼	Bklyn U G (¾e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	11	19½	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	3	7⅛	7½	7½	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wheel	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	5	29½	28½	28½	+ ⅜
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	16	25¼	23¼	25¼	Jun17
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	3	15	14⅞	15	+1
12½	7⅝	Burr Ad M(.20e)	9	8	7¾	8	+ ⅜
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	Jun17
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	2	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf (1½)	1	18	18	18	Jun17
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	Jun14
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM)Co	7	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	3	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅞
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅜	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(½e)	17	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	7	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
23½	11¾	Can Dry	21	15	14½	14½	+ ½
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	81	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Jun17
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	3	30	29	29	
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
75	39¼	Case (JI)Co	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	14	50	47½	47½	−1
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	18	26	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	9	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	15⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jun15
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2	1¾	2	Jun17
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 8
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	3	29¼	28⅛	29	+1
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	19	18¾	19	
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	2	20½	20½	20½	Jun17
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	13	13	13	Jun13
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	29	36⅜	35⅜	35⅞	+1
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	Jun17
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun14
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jun12

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun17
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	5	½	½	½	+ ⅛
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅜
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun14
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun13
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
14¾	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	9	11	10½	11	+ ⅝
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	31	31	31	Jun15
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun17
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun17
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	3	10¼	10	10¼	
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun17
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	72	65⅜	63⅞	64¼	+ ¼
14¼	10⅛	City I & F .60e)	1	10	10	10	— ½
4⅛	2	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun13
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¾e)	3	31	30½	31	+ ½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	7	33⅝	32	33⅝	Jun17
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	7	30½	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	6	32⅜	31½	32	+ ¾
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	2	102¾	102¾	102⅜	— ¼
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	+1¼
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	23	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
94	94	Colg-P pf(4½)	1	94	94	94	Jun15
35½	16½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	18	17½	17½	+ ¼
24	12½	Col Br A (.90e)	5	17⅜	17¾	17¾	
26⅜	16	Col Br B (.90e)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	
26¼	16	Col G&E (.20e)	52	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	Jun17
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jun17
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	73	73	73	+ ¼
40	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	15	29½	28½	28½	— ½
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	95	95	95	Jun15
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	14	34⅞	34	34⅞	+1⅜
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	97	97	97	Jun 4
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	19	10	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	¾	Com'th & South	41	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
4⅞	4	Com & Sou pf(3)	7	55⅜	54	55	+1
33¼	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	39	29⅜	28¾	29¼	+ ½
8¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3	3	3	Jun10
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
12¼	8	Congress Cigar	8	11½	11½	11½	
12	10	Congress Cig ct	16	12	12	12	
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	9	21½	20⅞	21	+1
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ½
9¼	4⅝	Con Cop .15e)	14	6⅜	6	6	
40⅞	27⅞	Cons Edison (2)	35	26½	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
4¾	2	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	1023⅜	1021½	1023⅜	+ ⅜
25	16½	Con Film Ind	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun13
33	18½	Cons Laundries	2	21¼	21½	21½	+ ⅛
25¼	15½	Consol Oil (.80)	10	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
70	47	Con RR Cuba pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
65⅛	44½	Consol'n Coal	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jun14
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	7	95	95	95	+2⅜
19½	9⅞	Container (½e)	5	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	18	8½	8	8	
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	11	⅞	⅞	⅞	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	74	74	74	Jun17
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	6	41	39½	41	+2
116⅛	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	4	110	109	110	Jun 7
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	6	6	6	6	
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	33½	33	33½	
4¾	2	Cont Motors	36	3⅛	3	3	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (½e)	21	17⅞	17½	17½	
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	2	25⅛	25	25⅛	+1⅛
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	8	19	19	10	+ ½
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jun17
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	8	49¼	49	49¼	+ ¾
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	168	168	168	Jun12
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
1½	¾	Coty Internat'l	15	⅞	¾	⅞	Jun17
24¼	13	Crane Co	6	15¼	15	15	
105	75	Crane cv pf (5)	1	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	Jun15
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	5	25⅛	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun17
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	13	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	33	33	33	+2½
21⅛	12	Crown Zell (1e)	7	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
43¼	25	Crucible Steel	23	32½	30½	30¾	+ ⅛
95	64	Crucible Stl pf	3	82	80	82	+2
87⅜	33¼	Cuban-Am Sug	10	43¼	4⅝	43¼	
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	1	10½	10½	10½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Rubber Consumption In May 13.5 P. C. Above a Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rubber manufacturers in the United States consumed 51,619 long tons of crude rubber during the month of May, according to estimates reported by The Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Inc. This represents an increase of 3 per cent over the April consumption of 50,103 long tons, and is 13.5 per cent above the 45,484 (revised) long tons consumed in May, 1939.

Gross imports for May as reported by the Department of Commerce were 48,420 long tons, representing a decrease of 31.5 per cent under the April figure of 70,699 long tons, and were 5.5 per cent over the 45,886 long tons imported in May, 1939.

Total domestic stocks are estimated by the association as of the end of May to be 158,435 long tons, a decrease of 2.5 per cent under the stocks on hand at the end of April, which were 162,459 (revised) long tons, and 15.7 per cent under the stocks of 187,980 (revised) long tons on hand at the end of May, 1939.

Crude rubber afloat to United States ports on May 31 is estimated to have been 109,364 long tons, which compares with 102,557 long tons reported afloat as of the end of April, and 54,046 long tons afloat May 31, 1939.

Reclaimed rubber consumption for May is estimated at 15,719 long tons, production at 17,552 long tons, and stocks on hand May 31, 1940 at 28,397 long tons.

At current consumption rates, it was observed, stocks on hand and afloat, plus reclaimed rubber stocks of 28,397 tons, were enough to supply United States rubber makers for nearly 6 months.

Week's Gold Imports Of $111,646,009 Are Mostly From Canada

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Gold imports totaled $111,646,009 in the week ended June 12, most of them from Canada.

Although larger than a normal week, the total was only a fifth of the record set in the preceding week, when a huge gold consignment, believed to be part of the French gold reserves, came in from Canada.

Canada was the source of $98,-020,033 last week. Other shipments included $2,552,627 from Mexico, $2,117,088 from Colombia, $3,399,-167 from Japan, and $2,885,047 from South Africa.

Foreign deposits of gold under earmark in the Federal Reserve system increased $12,455,655 during the week, bringing these deposits to a total of approximately $1,700,000,000.

Silver imports declined slightly to $907,819, including $79,324 from Canada, $494,309 from Mexico, and $269,188 from Peru.

Gold exports totaled $11,302 and silver exports $544,365.

Germany appeared in the list of gold shippers last week for the first time in many months, but its consignment was valued at only $40, and might have been merely a piece of jewelry.

Rail Note Issue Authorized

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson has authorized the trustees of the Milwaukee Railroad to issue $5,000,000 of indebtedness certificates at one and three-quarters per cent interest. The purpose of the new issue, the court was told, was to retire a similar amount of equipment trust certificates which have matured or are to mature this year.

Banker's Trial Set Sept. 24

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Herbert Fleishhacker, financier, has pleaded innocent in federal court to an indictment charging he misapplied funds of the Anglo-California National Bank when he was its president and caused false entries to be made. The trial was set for Sept. 24.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 3¾s '47-'43	108.2	107.31	108.2
2 3¼s '45-'43	108	108	108
1 3¼s '46-'44	108.26	108.26	108.26
1 2¾s '47-'45 reg	147.27	107.27	107.27
2 4s '54-'44	112.25	112.25	112.25
1 3s '48-'46	109.20	109.20	109.20
12 3⅛s '49-'46	110.6	110.6	110.6
1 2s '50-'48	102.31	102.31	102.31
5 2⅞s '60-'55	106.24	106.22	106.24
1 2¾s '59-'56	105.18	105.18	105.18
5 2¾s '65-'60	105.16	105.16	105.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	72½	72½	72½
14 Alleghany cv 5s '49	62⅛	61½	62½
44 Alleghany 5s '50 st	37	35	37
6 Allied Strs 4½s '51	90	89¾	90
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109	109	109
23 Am & For P5s 2030	50	48½	50
9 AmIGStr 5½s '49	102½	102⅛	102½
7 Am T & T 5½s '43	106⅜	106½	106½
4 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108	107⅝	107⅞
722 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108⅝	108¼	108½
2 Arm Del 4s 55	98¼	98	98
37 AT&SF 4s 95	103½	103	103½
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 AT&SF 4½s 48	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 AT&SF Sh L 4s 58	110⅜	110⅝	110⅜
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	105	105	105
5 A C Lines 1st 4s 52	64½	64½	64½
1 A C Line 4½s 64	45	45	45
1 At & Dan 1st 4s 48	29½	29½	29½
1 At Gu & W I 5s 59	64½	64½	64½
42 At Refin 3s 53	107	106⅞	107
24 B&O 95 st A	25	23½	24¼
2 B&O 95 st C	26½	26	26½
2 B&O 2000 st D	24¼	23	24¼
30 B&O 96 st F	25	23½	24
42 B&O cv 60 st	11½	10¾	11
5 B&O 1st 4s 48	63½	63½	63½
2 B&O S W 50 st	42	40½	42
2 B&O 'T' C 4s 59	50	50	50
6 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	113¼	113¼	113¼
2 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	129	129	129
9 Beth Stl 3½s 52	108½	108¼	108½
10 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105¼	105	105
5 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	93	92	93
23 Boston&Me 5s 67	51¼	50¼	51¼
25 Boston&Me 5s 67 st	49	48	48½
10 Bost&Me 4¾s 61	50¾	50½	50⅞
14 Boston&Me 5s 55 st	48¾	48¼	48¼
3 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	91½	91	91½
13 Buf R&P 57 st	35⅞	34¾	35½
1 Bur C R&No 5s 34	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	51	51	51
1 Can Pac 4s '49	82½	82½	82½
6 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	83	82⅞	83
11 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	82¾	82⅝	82¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	79¼	79	79¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	80	80	80
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	80¾	80	80¾
15 Can Nor 6½s '46	90	89¾	90
6 Can Pac 5s '44	90	90	90
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	52	52	52
3 Can Pac 4s perp	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	2	2	2
3 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	108½	108½	108½
8 Cen Pac 5s '60	38	37½	37½
29 Interb RTr rfg5s'66ct	77	76⅝	77
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
8 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	55	55	55
2 Int Paper 6s '55	95	95	95
102 Int T&T 4½s '52	32	29	31
174 Int T&T 5s '55	33	29¾	31⅞
2 K C South 5s '50	60	58½	60
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
2 Lac Gas 5s 39	80	80	80
5 LE&West 3s '47	71	71	71
2 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
18 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	10	10¼	10
1 Libby Mcn&L 4s 55	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Liggett & M 5s 51	126¾	126¾	126¾
6 Loews 3½s 46	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Lorillard Co 5s 51	123¾	123¾	123¾
2 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s 45	109	109	109
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	96	95½	96
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
9 L & N 3s 80 St L	79	79	79
1 Manhat Ry 4s 90	83½	83½	83½
6 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	83¾	83⅝	83¾
5 Mead Corp 4½s 55	102	102	102
4 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	101⅞	101½	101½
2 Midland RR NJ 5s 40	20	20	20
2 MSP&SS Mar 5½s 49	1	1	1
1 MSP&SS F gtd 5s 38	5	5	5
10 MSP&SS M cn 4s 38	5¼	4⅞	5¼
4 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	12	12	12
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	4	4	4
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	10	10	10
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	21½	21½	21½
11 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	9⅛	9	9
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	¾	1
15 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	15⅛	14	15⅛
3 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	15	14	15
3 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	15	14	15
11 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2	2	2
16 Mob & Oh 5s 38	29½	28⅞	28⅞
3 Mon W Pa P S 4½s 60	108	108	108
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	99½	99	99½
2 Mor & Essex 5s 55	32½	32½	32½
4 Mount St T&T 3¼s 68	107¾	107½	107¾
4 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51 ww	105¼	105¼	105¼
38 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102	102	102
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	123½	123¼	123½
9 N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	104¾	103⅝	104¾
1 N O Tex&M 5½s 54 ct	25	25	25
1 NO Tex&MexSs '56 C	28½	28½	28½
17 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52¾	51	52½
50 NYC 4½s 2013 A	46¾	45	46¼
20 NYC cn 4s '98	51	50	51
1 NYC 3¾s '46	75¼	75¼	75¼
12 NYC cv 3¼s '52	50½	50½	50½
7 NYC&HR 3½s '97	71	70⅞	71
6 NYCh&StL5½s'74A	55	54½	54½
51 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	48½	46¾	47¾
4 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	103½	103	103
5 NY Dock Co 4s '51	48	48	48
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4 NY Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 NY El H&P 4s '49	115⅜	115⅛	115⅜
13 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	15	14¾	14¾
28 NYNH&H 4½s '67	14¼	13½	14¼
5 NY Steam3½s '63	105	104¾	105
1 NorfSou 5s '61A	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 NorAmCo 4s '59	105	105	105
5 NorAmCo 3½s '49	105	105	105
47 Nor Pac 6s 2047	54	52¼	53¾
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 G	48	47½	48
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	48¼	48¼	48¼
3 Nor Pac 4½s)2047	43½	43½	43½
35 Nor Ry 4s '97	62⅛	61	62⅛
16 Nor Pac 3s 2047	37½	36¾	37½
1 Ogden&Lcha 4s '48	5	5	5
107 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	106⅝	106¾
2 OreRR&Nav 4s'46	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110½	110⅛	110½
3 Pag Gas&El 4s '64	112	111¾	112
2 Pac Pow T 3½s)66B	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	104	104	104
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	77	77	77
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	39½	39½	39½
2 Penn-Dixie 6s '41 A	96	95½	96
9 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	104¾	104	104¾
4 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106	106	106
11 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117¼	116⅞	117
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	83	82	83
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	95½	95½	95½
9 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
4 Pen RR 3¾s '70	86	86	86
1 Pen RR 3½s '52	80¼	80¼	80¼
7 Pere Marq 5s '56	57⅜	57½	57½
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	109	109	109
4 Phila Co 5s '67	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Phillips Pet 3s '48	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 PCC & StL 4½s '77	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52	97	97	97
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	47⅜	47	47⅜
20 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	70	69	70
34 Pr RiATo6s'42 st ct	89½	89	89½
1 Por RiAT 6s'42 unst	88	88	88
1 PorRiATob6s'42 unst ct	89½	89½	89½
1 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	18	18	18
5 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	82¼	82¼	82¼
18 Readg 4½s '97 A	65½	65¼	65½
1 Readg 4½s '97 B	65	65	65
10 Republic Steel 4½s'61	97¼	96	97¼
2 Republic Stl 4½s'56	97¼	97¼	97¼
10 Rep I&S 5s '50 B	10	9½	10
20 St L S F 4½s '78	9	8⅞	9
2 StL S F 4s' 50 A	10½	9½	10⅛
1 St L SW rfg 5s '90	9	9	9
1 StPaul Un Dep 5s72	112	112	112
1 SAnA & Ars 4s 43	60	60	60
2 Schulco 6⅛s 46A st	29¼	29	29
28 Seab A L cn 6s 45	4⅛	4	4
1 Sea-AllFla 6s35A ct	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
15 Shell Un 2¼s 54	95⅜	95½	95¾
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	97½	97½	97½
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	108	104	103¾
5 So Bell T & T 3s 79	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 Sou Kraft 4¼s 46	100⅝	100½	100½
17 Sou Pac 4½s 68	36¾	35	36¼
28 Sou Pac 4½s '81	36⅛	35	36
39 So Pac 4s 69	36¼	34½	35½
9 So Pac cit 4s 49	34¼	34⅛	34¼
13 So Pac 3¾s 46	47¼	47	47¼
1 St Jos Ore 77	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 South Ry 6⅛s 56	68	68	68
7 South Ry cn 5s 94	85½	85	85½
18 South Ry gen 4s 56	49	47½	49
2 S W Bell Tel 5½s 64	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	105½	105½	105½
62 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	103¾	103½	103¾
4 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	103½	103½	103½
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	92½	92½	92½
2 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	56	56	56
40 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17	16¼	16½
3 Third Ave 4s 60	54	53	54
6 TideWatAssoO 3½s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Tol&OhCen3¾s80	84	84	84
5 Tri Continent 5s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
12 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113	113	113
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	95	95	95
3 Un Pac 3½s 70	95	94¾	95
4 Unit Drug 5s 53	78½	78	78½
1 Utah P& 5s 44	99	99	99
5 Utah P& 5s 47	99	99	99
1 Wabash 1st 5s 39	34	33¾	34
2 Wabash 2d 5s 39	12	12	12
25 Walker H 4½s 45	103	103	103
2 Warren Ry 3½s 2000	37	37	37
1 West Pen P 5s 63 E	116½	116½	116½
5 West Pen P 3½s 66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Westch Lt 3½s 67	107¾	107¾	107¾
14 Western Md 4s 52	77¼	76¾	77¼
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	13	13	13
1 Western Un 5s 51	61½	61½	61½
1 Western Un 5s 60	60⅜	60	60⅜
10 Wheel Stl 4½s 66 A	100½	100½	100½
2 Wilson & Co cv 3¼s 47	98½	98½	98½
3 Wis El Pow 3½s 68	108	107½	108
8 Young S&T cv 4s 48	105	104¼	105

Total today, 3,687,000; previous day, 5,383,000; week ago, 4,356,550; year ago, 5,203,775; two years ago, 7,055,825; Jan. 1 to date, 804,633,050; year ago, 792,104,900; two years ago, 800,870,305.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	123.46	25.65	20.85
Net change	+.66	+.61	+.25
Previous close	122.80	25.04	20.60
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	32	32	32
3 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
2 Antwerp 5s '58	28	28	28
14 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	67¼	66½	66½
1 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	67¼	67¼	67¼
10 Argentine 4½s '48	83	83	83
3 Argentine 4½s '71	72	72	72
1 Australia 5s '41	41	41	41
10 Australia 5s '57	42	42	42
3 Austria 7s '57	9½	9½	9½
1 Belgium 7s '49	12¼	12¼	12¼
8 Brazil 6½s '26-57	10	9⅞	10
9 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	10	10	10
1 Budapest 6s '62	7½	7½	7½
15 Buen A 4½s '77	45	44⅝	44⅝
22 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	45	44	45
1 Buen A 4⅝s Apr '7o	46	46	46
2 Bulgaria 7s '67	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
16 Canada 5s '52	88¼	87⅝	87⅝
9 Canada 4s '60	76½	75½	75½
7 Canada 3s '67	68	67½	67½
25 Canada 2½s '45	76½	76	76½
1 Chile 7s '42	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
3 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
5 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	19¼	19	19¼
4 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	19¼	19	19¼
8 Copenhag 5s '52	23¾	23½	23½
4 Copenhag 4½s 53	22½	22¼	22½
1 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
5 Cuba 4½s '77	54¾	54¾	54¾
5 Denmark 5s '42	30	30	29½
3 Denmark 5½s '55	28¾	28½	28½
19 Denmark 4½s'62	24¾	24	24
4 Dresd 7s '45	13	11½	13
8 French 7s '49	97	96⅞	97
7 GerCAgr6s'60Jul	13	12½	13
75 GerGov 5½s'65	20¼	19	19
5 Ger Govt 5½s'65 unst	14½	14	14
3 Ger Govt 7s '49	25¾	23¼	23½
15 Ger Govt 5½s'49 unst	18½	17½	18⅛
2 Heidelbg 7½s '50	12	12	12
2 Hung Munic 7s '46	7	7	7
65 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	41	39⅞	39⅞
75 Italy 7s 1951	60½	58	58
18 Japan 6½s '54	90	89	89
20 Japan 5½s '65	69½	69	69½
5 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
6 Lombard El 7s '52	48	48	48
30 Milan Ediso 7s '52	42	40	40½
2 Minas Ger 6½s '58	5½	5½	5½
2 N Sou Wales 5s '58	36⅜	36⅝	36⅝
6 Nonway 6s '44	35⅛	35	35
4 Norway 6s '43	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 Norway 4s '63	25	25	25
1 Orient Dev 6s '53	58	58	58
12 Orient Dev 5½s '58	52¾	52½	52¾
2 Panama 5½s '53	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
41 Peru 1st 6s '60	6	5½	6
20 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6	5⅝	6
1 Queensld 7s '41	65	65	65
6 RiodeJan 4½s'53	5¼	5¼	5¼
4 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	7⅜	7	7⅜
7 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	6	6	6
29 Rome 6½s '52	42¼	42	45
5 Santa Fe Prov 4s '64	56	56	56
2 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	6¾	6¾	6⅞
10 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	24	23½	24
1 Sax St Mtg I 7s '45	12½	12½	12½
9 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	9½	9½	9½
5 Sydney 5½s '58	60	60	60
1 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	56¾	56¾	56¾
5 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	60¼	60	60
11 Urug aj 3¾s&s4½s '79	38⅜	38½	38½

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Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Clorax Chem	12½c	June 25	June 18
1st N B Atlanta	25c	July 1	June 20
Titusville Tr Pa	50c	June 20	June 17

Interim

Wheeling D&S Tr	$2.50	July 1	June 20

Accumulated

Simpsons Ltd pf	$1.62½	6 Aug. 1	July 17

Irregular

Capital City Prod	30c	June 25	June 24
Loomis Sayles MF	40c	July 1	June 19
Nachman SF Cor	62½c	June 20	June 19

Resumed

Calif Bk L Ang	50c	July 1	June 25

Initial

GrRapVar(new)	10c	July 1	June 24
Waite Amulet M	10c	July 15	June 29

Regular

Alleg & W Ry	$3	July 2	June 20
Am Hdw	25c	July 1	June 15
Am Mfg	25c	July 1	June 15
Bal P W Bk	50c	July 1	June 22
Ca Life Assur	$5	July 2	June 29
Ca Trust Ont	$5	July 2	June 15
Cannon Shoe	10c	July 1	June 21
Do pf	68¾c	July 1	June 21
Car C & Ohio Ry	$1.25	July 1	June 10
Cr Util Bkg "B"	25c	July 10	June 25
1st N B Atlanta	25c	July 1	June 20
Do	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
1st N B Mobile	75c	July 1	June 29
Florence Stove	50c	July 1	June 24
Hingham Tr	15c	S July 1	June 22
Home ins (Hawaii)	60c	June 15	June 15
Laclede Steel	15c	June 29	June 20
Loomis Sav 2d Fd	20c	July 1	June 14
Mascot Oil	1c	June 25	June 15
Meyer Blanke, pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 25
Murray Ohio Mfg	25c	July 1	June 25
N. Y. & Pa N. J. Util			
Do pf	75c	Q July 1	June 14
No W El 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 20
Ohio City Tr	50c	S July 1	June 20
Old Kent Bk Gr Ra	25c	Q July 1	June 20
Peoples Bldg Tr	40c	Q July 1	June 15
Phoenix Acc	12½c	Q Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Do	12½c	Q Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Premier G M	30c	Q July 15	June 22
Reynolds Metals	$1.37½	Q July 1	June 20
Safe Dep&Tr Balt	$5	Q June 28	June 18
San-Nap Pak	17½c	Q June 29	June 20
Sonoco Prod	25c	Q June 29	June 20
Do pf	$1.25	Q June 29	June 20
Titusville Tr Pa	50c	Q June 20	June 10
Tompk Co Tr NY	60c	July 1	June 12
United P&Pub pf	50c	Q July 1	June 20
Utah Sav&Tr	$1	Q June 20	June 11

Chicago Less Vexed With Labor Troubles Than Other Centers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago may have built for itself something of a reputation as a result of the fatal steel strike riot here a few years ago, but it can say now at least that it is less vexed with labor troubles than other big industrial centers. Based on figures from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Chicago Association of Commerce estimates that in 1939 while Chicago had almost 6 per cent of the nation's industrial and commercial workers less than seven-tenths of 1 per cent of the total time lost in the nation by strikes was suffered here.

Chicago's proportion of workers involved in strikes last year throughout the nation was only .74 per cent. In terms of man days lost by strikes in 1939 Detroit headed the list with 2,292,117. Next was New York with 1,033,934. Following was San Francisco with 348,918; Philadelphia with 249,003; Los Angeles with 145,023; and Chicago with 122,178.

In respect to the number of strikes, Chicago was still at the bottom. This list, says the Association, is as follows: New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Detroit, Chicago. In respect to number of workers involved the line-up was: New York, Detroit, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Boston.

Wood Asks Britons Make Interest-Free Loans to Government

LONDON, June 18 (AP) — Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, today appealed to all who could to make interest free war loans to the Government.

The loans would be repaid three months after conclusion of a peace treaty, Sir Kingsley said.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, June 18

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	††	††	$8.2397
Cables	$3.64	$3.63	8.2397
France—franc	††	††	†
Belgium—belga	††	††	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	††	††	$
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386x	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200x	.0200x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0380x	.0380x	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
Rumania—lei	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso‡	.2210	.2215	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3800	.3800	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3030	.3030	.6180
Java—florin	.5335x	.5350x	.6800
Hong Kong—dol	.2270	.2270	*
Shanghai—dol	.0612	.0612	*
Straits Settlm'ts—dol	.4400	.4400	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8025	.8125	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.1900x	.1900x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by Free at approximately 6.5 cents per franc at approximately $.022883 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 15 compared with June 15, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $56,171,591.40 ($33,207,595.46· expenditures, $180,126,310.20 ·($43,472,641.10); net balance, $1,985,905,103.41 ($2,904,544,-778.83); working balance included, $1,258,-761,731.62 ($2,231,149,621.39); customs receipts for month, $13,990,623.16 ($12,205,-678.96); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $5,463,307,276.01 ($5,309,916,978.90); expenditures, $9,087,924,524.14 ($8,702,756,194.64); excess of expenditures $3

Fate of French Colonies and Navy at Stake

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 18—The future of the French colonies and the Navy today overshadowed all other Mediterranean questions as Premier Mussolini and Reichsführer Hitler met to decide their peace terms.

It now appears that the Pétain Government may continue fighting outside France in the colonies, in the air, and on the sea, if it cannot obtain what it calls an "honorable settlement." In this event, the overcoming of Allied power in the Mediterranean still remains a formidable task.

Should the French colonies be neutralized, this situation would instantly change. France has dominated the West Mediterranean for the Allies and Britain the East Mediterranean. The breakup of half this system would leave the British Mediterranean forces the alternative of defeating the enemy and regaining control of the inland sea, or being trapped in the Eastern Mediterranean. Even an exit by the Suez Canal would be problematical, in view of the Italian Empire at the southern end.

Type of Peace at Stake

The fate of the French colonies, the Navy, and air force, therefore, is the key to the immediate future in Italy's struggle for Empire. The two dictators undoubtedly will seek the prevail on the Pétain Government to sign a "Leopold peace" as contrasted with the Wilhelmina-Haakon type of peace. If they succeed, a stroke of the pen may yield up the means of conquering the Mediterranean by easy stages.

Meanwhile, the strategic situation of Italy has already immeasurably improved. The seven days of war against France now appears in perspective as only an episode in the Axis program.

Kept Allied Force Immobilized

The function of Italy after its declaration of war as well as before was chiefly to hold Allied troops and materials immobilized on the South, thus permitting the Germans to conquer a divided army.

By nothing more than a minor military operation, supported by a superbly executed campaing of threat against the Allies, the Italian Government has helped overcome its chief military hazard—that of land warfare with the French close to Italy's industrial area in the north.

Italy is now free to concentrate on its Mediterranean objectives with its home frontiers secure.

"The war with France for all practical purposes is over; the war with Britain about to begin," is the verdict of the Italian press on today's situation.

The Italian people greeted the premature news of an armistice with unrestrained enthusiasm. It was a purely human reaction to the sudden end of the grimmest aspect of the war in the north and no way reflected the sober attitude toward the plight of France.

A tour of Rome as newspapers appeared with news found people throwing out banners and staging buoyant impromptu celebrations at street corners. Even solitary persons walked the street with faces wreathed in smiles.

'Anglo-Saxon War'

ROME, June 18 (AP) — Virginio Gayda, Premier Mussolini's frequent mouthpiece, wrote today that with France in collapse and Britain fighting with American material assistance the war had become "a purely Anglo-Saxon struggle against a large part of the rest of the world."

"England remains alone to fight with her imperial forces and with the aid of war material and finance promised by the United States," wrote Signor Gayda in Il Giornale d'Italia. "It remains to be seen how long and in what effective form this war can last. It is meanwhile to be noted that British-American resistance now assumes the form and substance of a purely Anglo-Saxon war against a large part of the rest of the world."

Valuable Files Of League Taken Back to Geneva

GENEVA, June 18 (AP)—Valuable records of the League of Nations, sent to Vichy, France, in May for safekeeping, were returned to the League's Palace this morning in a Swiss moving van, which made a special dash into the war-stricken Republic.

The documents had been sent to the French resort city as the first step toward moving the whole league to Vichy in event Switzerland were invaded.

With German forces sweeping into the French interior and the French Government suing for peace, Secretary-General Joseph A. C. Avenol sent a moving van to Vichy for the files.

It returned early this morning and the documents went back in their places in the League's Palace. League officials at the same time said the League "probably will remain in Geneva for the duration of the war."

Islands Interest Canada and U. S.

OTTAWA, June 18 (AP) — The status of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, French possessions lying off the south coast of Newfoundland, probably will be the subject of discussions between Canada and the United States should France make peace with Germany, Government quarters believe.

In the case of Greenland, a Danish possession, both Canada and the United States appointed Consuls to the island after Germany overran Denmark. Canada sent a ship to Greenland which carried supplies to the inhabitants.

The French islands have a population of 5,000, mostly fishermen, and are governed by an Administration appointed by the French Colonial Service. They have also a council for purely local affairs.

Holland Princess Talks of Future

MONTEBELLO, Quebec, June 18 (AP)—Crown Princess Juliana, refugee heiress to the Throne of the Netherlands, spoke bitterly today of "an enemy unto whom Holland had always been a generous and helpful friend."

In a radio address from the Seigniory Club in the Ottawa Valley, Princess Juliana declared:

"Never speak to me of pity. Pity is for the weak, and our terrible fate has made us stronger than ever before."

The war, she declared, "is not a gigantic battle for one nation alone, but for all nations."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES COUNCIL EDGEMONT APTS.

200 N. Edgemont St. Ph. Fl. 8684

4-5 room apartments luxuriously furnished. Harmonious surroundings. Service you'll appreciate. Fireproof garage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI—Desires position as companion, light duties, in exchange for room and board; go anywhere. Address Box L-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 1002 Walnut.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOUNTANTS

BOOKS kept, verified; tax records for individuals and business establishments; day or evening service. Horsman, Granite 7220 (Mass.).

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON Beacon Hill—Unusually attractive, cool, 3-room apartment; sunny, fireplace, elevator, modern kitchenette-dinette. Capitol 8877 or 7990.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Ave.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BARGAIN, beautiful brick residence, 3 baths, oil burner, pipe organ, restricted Normal Hill section, high elevation, wonderful view, built and occupied by owner, near subway and L. I. R. R. Price $25,500. Mortgage $15,000. HOWARD O. WOOD, 148-22 86th Drive, Jamaica, New York.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE quantity of new and used furniture for office or studio. Driver Desk Company, 31 West 32nd, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN

A vacation place of distinction, offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs. Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50.

REAL ESTATE

WINCHESTER, MASS.—Attractive 8-room home entirely redecorated; oil heat, garage; rent $75, sale $10,000. Ruth C. Porter, Realtor, Win. 1310. Eves. 0917.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

CORONA, LONG ISLAND, 35-15 105th St.—Large double room, accommodating 4; also double room for 2; reasonable; 10 minutes from Fair. RICHARDSON, HAV. 4-4283.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 505 Beacon St.—Single and double rooms available; transient or permanent guests. Com. 8976.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Bay Ridge)—Large alcove room, comfortable; private family; suitable for 2. Lanzworthy, 274 76th Street.

N. Y. C., 202 Riverside Drive (Apt. 5-C)—Large, cool; river front; tray breakfast optional; convenient transportation; references. RI 9-5122.

NEW YORK CITY, 171 West 71st St. (Broadway)—Single, double; bath; piano; near Christian Science churches. Palmer, SU-7-2870.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED accounts payable bookkeeper, inventory and cost work, typing; drives car. Hamilton, 85-26 160 St., Jamaica, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

IN THE HEART OF THE CATSKILLS

ELIZABETH HOUSE, Big Indian, N. Y., Pine Hill 2686—All improvements, sports, bathing; excellent table; ask for booklet; $15.00 up; cottages for rent. E. HERRMANN.

THE BRIDGEWAY

On Salmon River, Leesville, East Hampton, Connecticut—Distinctive place; sports; excellent table; restricted. Booklet. $25-$27. W. C. Root, Owner.

THE MANOR, Long Lake, Naples, Maine—A delightful home for rest, study, recreation; June inducements. Write MRS. MENDELSOHN.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST PRICES PAID

Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SCARBOROUGH—Apartments, board optional; H. and C. water in bedrooms; 1 minute sea. MAUGHAN, 37, North Marine Road.

SCARBOROUGH—Board residence or apartments; close to Sea, Parks, Bathing Pool. Miss Dodsworth, 102 North Marine Road.

POST VACANT

REQUIRED for country house, experienced cook, also kitchen and scullery maid; family 3, staff 9. Apply MRS. REDDAWAY, Winmarleigh Hall, nr. Preston, Lancashire.

POST WANTED

GIRL 16½ desires post caring for children or as under nurse, with Christian Scientists. BARBARA MARSDEN, 2, Oakenshaw Lane, Walton, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

TO LET

COLDSTREAM (near)—Modern 7-roomed bungalow, garden, to let furnished; long or short period; beautiful surroundings. Nr. Tweed. Box W-723, BCM/CSM, London.

NORTHUMBERLAND—Part country house (furnished); 5 bed, 2 sittingrooms; lovely garden; ideal for children; fishing; oil cooking; village 15 minutes' walk. MRS. GREY, Milfield Hill, Milfield. Tel. Milfield 217.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—Modern, comfortable, peaceful; delightful Shropshire border country; near Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF — LYNTON COURT

Next door Christian Science church. 46 rooms (16 due South, 8 ground floor). 4 Lounges. Recreation Room; acre ground. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request. O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD — ARNCOTT HALL

A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, fitted h. and c. and radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; inclusive terms 2½ to 3 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3430.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST — YENTON

There is Peace and Comfort awaiting you at this modern establishment. Tel. 2752. Apply P. H. BENN

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) — BURNBRAE

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigrie." Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking; every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk, Tel. S'bourne 1180.

Clear View Hotel, Worthing

LIFT Between Pier and Band. Warmly recomm. Fr. 3 gns. wkly., fr. 12/- daily. Tel. 326

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL

Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Quiet English country house atmosphere. Ideal center for the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine. A. A. (Three-star) R. A. C. Tel. Newby Bridge 222

"Where rest and peace are found"

Lake District. Bainriggs, Grasmere.

Board residence. Charming position on lake. All conveniences. Terms moderate. Mrs Wilson

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31-32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO. 3357. For the benefit of those wishing to remain in London we are keeping open H. and C. water well appointed. From 2½ gns.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster; H. and C.; comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER, VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week

LYNTON, DEVON
NORTH CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL

Central heating, running water excellent position facing sea; own garden produce; moderate tariff. Proprietors Mr. and Mrs. SLOUGH.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — Regent Hotel
59 Osborne Road
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort
Tel. Jes. 906

REIGATE, SURREY, MONKS COUBT HOTEL
Restful, standing in own grounds; recently redecorated; 25 miles from Town; 5-minute walk from station, from 4 guineas weekly. Resident Director: Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Private Hotel
Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 159
The peace of a beautiful environment

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DUNFRUIN PRIVATE HOTEL, Clyde Street, Kirn—Small, comfortable hotel near pier; pleasant garden; all modern conveniences; garage. Phone Dunoon 182. CLARKSON.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Canada Curbs 'Fifth Column'

OTTAWA, June 18 (AP) — James Franceschini, millionaire president of a shipbuilding company which is constructing four mine-sweepers for the Canadian Navy, was disclosed recently to be among Italians taken into custody as a result of Italy's entrance into the war.

This, the first identification of any of the "several hundred" Italians detained, was made in the House of Commons by Munitions Minister C. D. Howe, who said steps would be taken to insure completion of the mine-sweepers.

In addition to his presidency of the Dufferin Shipbuilding Company, Mr. Franceschini is a contractor who has built many miles of Ontario highways and is known internationally as an owner of show horses.

In London, Ontario, several persons were detained on charges under defense of Canada regulations yesterday as police raided a number of homes in the city and district of London in a renewed drive against enemy aliens and "fifth column" suspects.

F. B. I. Probes Fire

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation disclosed that it had joined in an investigation of an incendiary fire in a freight car moving through a tunnel between the United States and Canada at Port Huron, Mich.

Agents at the Detroit office of the FBI were making the investigation.

Bomb Plot Hinted

SARNIA, Ont., June 18 (AP)—Police investigators of Canada and the United States considered yesterday the possibility that a fire set in a box car carrying airplane motors across the international border was an attempt to blow up the railway tunnel beneath the St. Clair River between Port Huron, Mich., and Sarnia.

The fire was set late June 15 in a car carrying four motors consigned from a Montana plant to the Fleet Aircraft Corporation at Fort Erie, Ont. A railway guard discovered the blaze which was extinguished without damage.

Three hours earlier, a 10- or 12-car train carrying what were described as "bomb parts" traveled through the same tunnel. That train also came from Montana.

Police were considering the possibility that the person who set the fire had intended to set the earlier train ablaze.

Wicks were used to carry the fire to strips of oil-soaked blankets.

In British Net

LONDON, June 18 (AP) — The "fifth column" cleanup in Britain has interned 10,896 German and Austrian sympathizers and some Italians and the House of Lords was told June 14 by a member that "one or two" Lords should be arrested.

"I am glad the Government have imprisoned a well-known person, who, I understand, had been nominated Gauleiter (German Provincial Governor) for England, and a member of the House of Commons who, I understand, was nominated Gauleiter for Scotland," said Lord Marley, the Labor peer. He added:

"There are one or two members of your Lordship's House who also should be similarly treated, notably those who have been so closely personally connected with Herr Hitler through their families or otherwise."

He did not name names.

Honduras Acts

TEDUCIGALPA, Honduras, June 18 (AP)—The Honduran Government republished yesterday a recent decree banning political or propaganda activities by foreigners in what appeared to be a concerted Central American move against fifth columnists.

Similar action has been taken in Guatemala and San Salvador.

'If Invader Comes' to Britain

LONDON, June 18 (AP) — The Ministry of Information announced today seven rules for the guidance of the British populace "if an invader comes."

The rules are:

1. Whether the invader comes by parachute, airplane or ship, you must remain where you are. The order is "stay put."

2. Do not believe rumors and do not spread them. When you receive an order make sure it is authentic.

3. Keep watch. If you see anything suspicious, note it carefully and go at once to the nearest policeman or military officer.

4. If parachutists land near your home they will not be feeling at all brave. Do not give any German anything. Hide your food and your bicycles. Hide your maps. See that the enemy gets no petrol. Put your car or motorcycle out of action.

5. Be ready to help the military in any way, but do not block roads until ordered to do so by the military or local defense volunteer authorities.

6. Factory managers and workmen should organize some system now by which a sudden attack can be resisted.

7. Think before you act. But think always of your country before you think of yourself.

Generals Slain

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—German parachute troops "assassinated" three French generals in their own headquarters, Count René de Chambrun asserted yesterday.

The Count, descendant of Lafayette and Honorary Citizen of this country, served as liaison officer between the French Army and the British Expeditionary Force in Flanders.

He attributed the French Army's defeat in an interview yesterday entirely to the Nazis' "fifth column" activities, and said that "we weren't fighting the same war—we did not use the same methods."

Count de Chambrun declined to name the three generals killed by parachute troops but said he knew the incidents to be a fact.

As an example of "fifth column" activities, he said that in Belgium German agents "spread rumors about the streets to induce the panic-stricken populace to flee."

"The result of this exodus," he continued, "was that our divisions found practically every road and field blocked by refugees. This rendered every movement of our divisions impossible.

"Among the farm wagons of the refugees were carts in which were concealed German troops, sometimes disguised as civilians, who attacked our troops from behind with light machine guns."

Friends' Relief Campaign Spurred by New Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—An appeal to the American Quakers signed by M. Paul. Reynaud, while he was Premier of France, for help among five million refugees has spurred the organization of large-scale relief by the American Friends Service Committee. An additional unit of ten American workers will be sent to France immediately, Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the Quaker Committee, announced. A grant of 4,000,000 francs from the American Red Cross has enabled the Quaker unit now in France to meet the emergency temporarily.

Belgian Envoy to Rome Goes to Switzerland

ROME (AP)—Count André de Kerchove de Denterghem, Belgium's Ambassador to Rome, left here June 18 with his staff for Switzerland as a neutral refuge until he can return to his native land.

Photographic Contest Opens at World's Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—A photographic contest with two $100 first prizes for interior or exterior pictures of the General Electric pavilion at the New York World's Fair has been announced. The contest, sponsored by General Electric, will be divided into two parts, the first running to July 26 and the second from July 26 to Oct. 11. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in each division. The contest will be held under the auspices of the Photographic Society of America.

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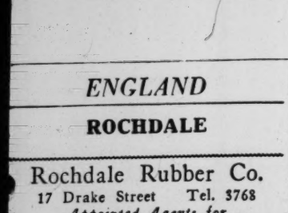
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Daily Features Page

A Verse for Today . . .

Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thy habitations: spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes.
—ISA. 54:2.

In Lighter Vein

Finally Hit It

The sergeant was in despair. He grabbed a recruit's rifle after a hopeless exhibition of marksmanship by his section. Hastily he took aim, fired; and missed the target completely.

"Now that," he said coolly, "is how you, Robbins, do it."

Taking aim again, he pressed the trigger hastily, and again he missed.

"And that," he exclaimed, trying hard to preserve his temper, "is how you, Hardaker, and you, Phillips, do it."

In despair he fired a third time, and managed to score a bull.

"There you are," he almost screamed in triumph, "that's how I do it. Now, you careless good-for-nothings, remember what I've shown you, and in future do it my way."—Wall Street Journal.

A Wise Quack

Foreman: "You're too slack about your work. If you want to stay on here, I warn you, you'll have to bear down."

Workman: "Say, what do you think I am—a duck?"

Crafty

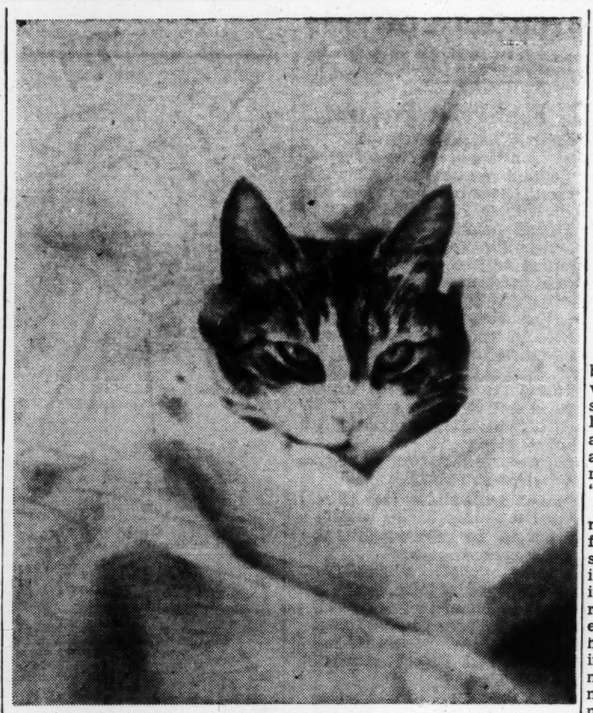
Clerk: "And you get an extra pair of trousers with this suit."

Highlander: "Throw in an extra coat and I'll take it."—College Humour.

Where Would You Find—

1. Market Street?
2. The Lincoln Sea?
3. The original document of the Declaration of Independence?
4. Schenectady?
5. The Tell?
6. The scene of the Harvard-Yale Regatta?
7. The country to which Lower California belongs?
8. The capital of Missouri?
9. St. George's Channel?
10. The Lincoln Tunnel?

(Answers appear on this page)



Goodnight

Mitzi naps, and likes to dream
Of dainty tidbits, fish or cream,
Catnip-mice and trees to climb,
All in sleepy pantomime.
L. S.

Footnotes to History

Monitor Was Not the First Ironclad

Armored warships have so completely revolutionized naval warfare that the general American reader, knowing the importance of the invention, but lacking knowledge of its true birth, is filled with pride in the feeling that for the first time in history ironclads were used in the struggle to preserve the Union. The bloodless battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, off Hampton Roads on March 9, 1862, is pointed out as the inauguration of the use of ironclad vessels.

This is not the precise truth. For, in 1855, during the Crimean War, Capt. Cowper Coles of the Royal Navy had ingeniously outfitted a raft with iron-plated protection, and boasting a revolving 32-pounder that rotated without the use of spikes or tackle. The experiment had been born as a result of the hot fire of the Russian guns defending Sebastopol, but never went beyond the embryo stage.

In the summer of 1861, the Confederate engineers raised a sunken Federal frigate, the Merrimac, and after cutting it down to the hull, dressed it in iron plates. This apparent freak created havoc among the Union flotilla, threatening to annihilate the entire fleet. But the following spring, Capt. John Ericcson, a Union engineer, constructed the ironclad Monitor as a counter-weapon.

The subsequent battle was indecisive except for the fact that it halted the destruction of the Northern armada by the South. Its greater significance lies in the fact that it ushered in a new era of naval fighting, that of the steel battleship, and sounded the knell of wooden warcraft.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Daily Quotation

THE WORLD deals good-naturedly with good-natured people, and I never knew a sulky misanthropist who quarrelled with it but it was he and not it that was in the wrong.—THACKERAY.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Birds, Other Than Parrots, Can Talk?

The parrot is not the only member of the feathered tribe endowed with the power to imitate human speech. As the reader may doubtless recall, Edgar Allan Poe wrote a very well-known poem in which a raven creates quite an effect by reiterating the doleful refrain, "Nevermore!"

This talking raven of Poe's was no mere example of poetic license, for the Encyclopedia Britannica states that the birds best able to imitate the noises made by speaking humans are ravens and parrots, the best speaker of all, however, being the gray parrot. Poe, however, did do something of an injustice to the raven tribe in making his specimen such a mournful bird, for the raven is a mischievous, impudent, active, and inquisitive bundle of glossy black feathers, and one who, when a household pet, takes keen delight in making friends with the dog or cat that shares the same home.

The black and white and extremely saucy magpie is another bird talker. Outside of the parrot family, consisting of parrots, macaws, cockatoos, etc., the magpie is perhaps the easiest to tame and teach, if the teaching is begun when the bird is quite young.

The coal-black crow, while mischievous and an incorrigible thief, can also be taught to speak. It is said that a tame crow which wandered from the house one day was set upon by a flock of wild crows Outnumbered but resourceful, the tame crow gave vigorous voice to the human speech it had learned, and thus put its adversaries to astonished flight.

The bird called the talking minor, a member of the starling family, learns to speak with astonishing distinctness and can also be taught to whistle a regular tune.

Even the common American bluejay has been taught to say words, but seldom masters whole sentences.

In no case, however, does the "talking" go farther than the mere imitation of (to them) strange noises that they hear.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

AFTER A PAINTING BY HOLLING

Qualities of a Gentleman

Thoughtfulness for others, generosity, modesty, and self-respect are the qualities which make a real gentleman, as distinguished from the veneered article which commonly goes by that name.—Huxley.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Generous Landlord

Needham, Mass.

Some years ago a landlord of a two-family house had a music teacher living in one of his apartments. The music teacher had been unable to pay his rent for some months. When the landlord went to see him, he discovered that the man, a young fellow with a wife and two small children, was finding things very difficult and was tempted to feel discouraged and depressed. He talked with him for a while and then told him not to worry about the rent, that he could live in the apartment as long as he needed it and pay the rent when he could. Not only this, but the next day he had a ton of coal delivered at the house at his expense.

How grateful the little family was, and how encouraged! Needless to say, they have gradually paid back to the kindly landlord, every cent of back rent, and they have also reimbursed him for the coal.

Enthusiasm

Every man is at his best when he adds enthusiasm to whatever he honestly believes in. Both power and progress will then enter into his undertakings. He may not have much schooling, but if he is so disposed he can learn one new thing every day. He may have only a small capital, but carefully used it will constantly increase. He may have few friends, but good manners, right living and well doing will draw new friends about him continually. Read this over often and try your best.—John Wanamaker.

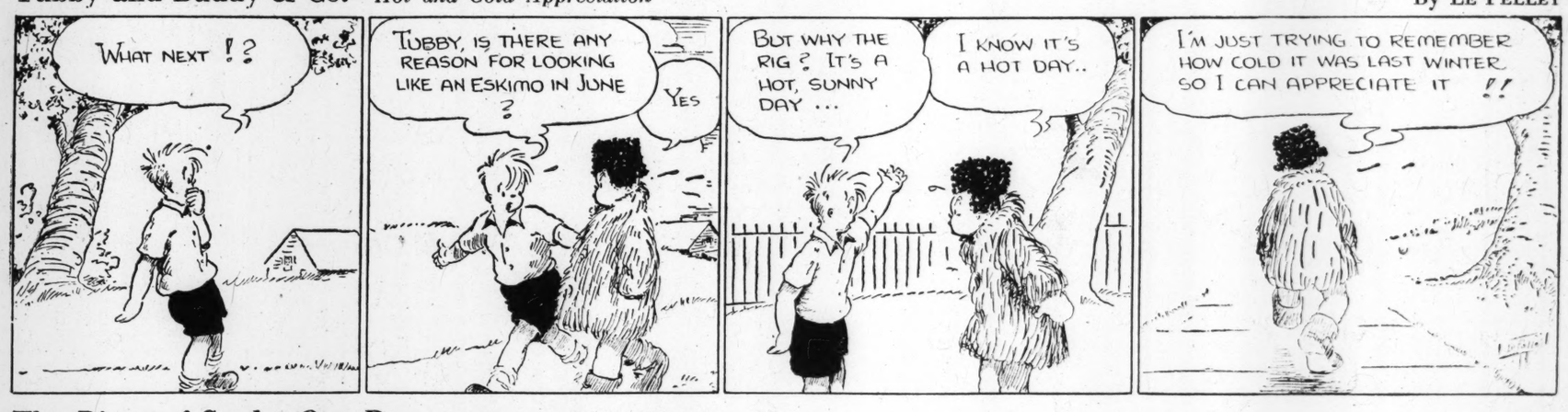
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A well-known street in San Francisco.
2. An arctic sea, north of Greenland.
3. It is in the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.
4. A city in eastern central New York.
5. An area, from 50 to 100 miles wide, of very fertile plains on the coast of Algeria; cultivated scientifically by Europeans.
6. The Thames River at New London, Conn.; since 1878.
7. A mountainous, sparsely populated peninsula belonging to Mexico.
8. Jefferson City.
9. A strait between Ireland and Wales.
10. A twin tube vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River, from 38th Street, Manhattan, to Weehawken, New Jersey; opened 1938, 8,000 feet long.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hot and Cold Appreciation*

By LE PELLEY


WHAT NEXT !?
TUBBY, IS THERE ANY REASON FOR LOOKING LIKE AN ESKIMO IN JUNE ?
YES
BUT WHY THE RIG ? IT'S A HOT, SUNNY DAY ...
I KNOW IT'S A HOT DAY..
I'M JUST TRYING TO REMEMBER HOW COLD IT WAS LAST WINTER SO I CAN APPRECIATE IT !!

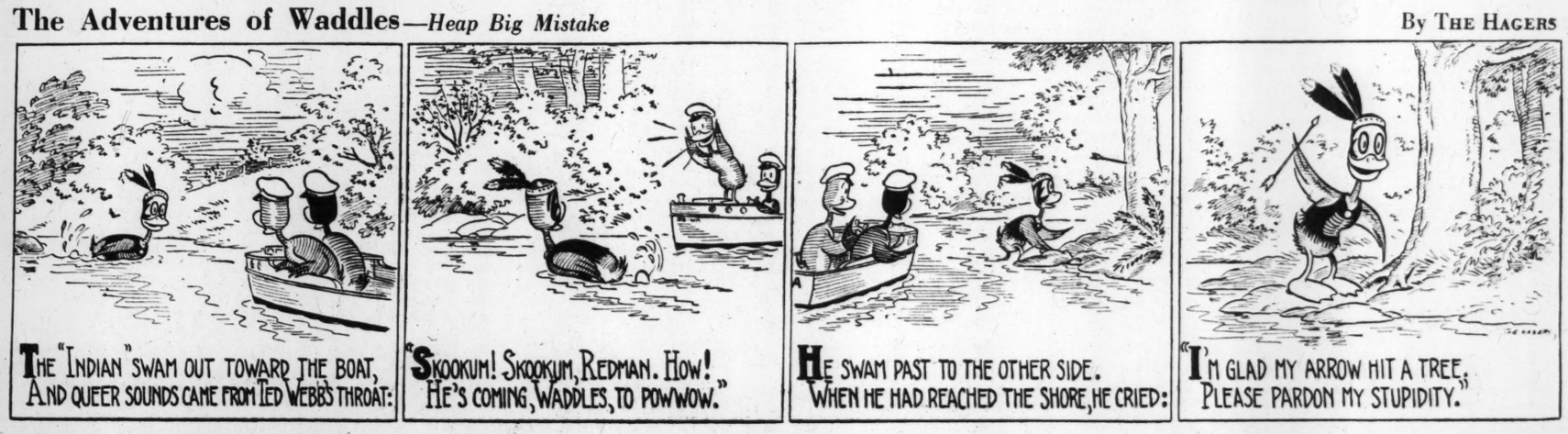
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Almost Always Works!*

By RODGERS

Today I took my little dog friend to the kitchen door and barked for Sarah—
"This is Wow," I wagged when she came to the door, "and he is very hungry and needs some food—"
But she didn't seem to understand, so I said to Wow, "Try the sitting up stunt, and lick your chops for all you are worth!"
He did—
Rodgers
And it worked!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Heap Big Mistake*

By THE HAGERS


THE "INDIAN" SWAM OUT TOWARD THE BOAT, AND QUEER SOUNDS CAME FROM TED WEBB'S THROAT:
"SKOOKUM! SKOOKUM, REDMAN. HOW! HE'S COMING, WADDLES, TO POWWOW."
HE SWAM PAST TO THE OTHER SIDE. WHEN HE HAD REACHED THE SHORE, HE CRIED:
"I'M GLAD MY ARROW HIT A TREE. PLEASE PARDON MY STUPIDITY."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Union

For the moment France—or the small group of men who speak for France in this crisis—has rejected the astounding offer from London for a union of the French and British Empires. The French leaders have chosen instead to seek "an honorable peace" with the Nazis. Premier Pétain appears to believe that by appealing to Reichsführer Hitler "as a soldier" he can win some sort of generous consideration.

Knowing what France has suffered one must regard this decision with charity, although to the layman it must appear as a continuation of the failure to see that the Nazis do not stop at half measures. But large units of the French Army are still resisting; the Navy—and with it the colonial empire—is still out of totalitarian reach; and Foreign Minister Baudoin declares France will never accept "shameful conditions which mean the end of the spiritual freedom of our people." There may be a return to the project for union.

As put forth in London, this offered common citizenship, association of the two Parliaments, complete unity of defense measures, absolute pooling of economic, financial and military resources. The bold design has the earmarks of Winston Churchill's statesmanship. It follows also the larger and older plan for a federation of democracies outlined in Clarence Streit's "Union Now." It shows how fluid prewar concepts have become under the pressure of emergency.

Nations which hesitated to give up the meagerest bits of sovereignty for collective security are now ready for something approaching amalgamation. For what France has not accepted, many small nations would. France may yet return to a plan which offers her the hope of keeping alive her Empire, of getting fresh help from Britain's far-flung strength and from the United States. Sooner or later there will be a revival of the project.

For the philosophy of force has made separate security for peaceful nations possible if at all only on the basis of an intolerable arms burden. And the new machines of war, by their speed and costliness, have made the very existence of many small nations possible only in federation. Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium—they have new ideas about collective security. And manifestly, Britain, with her experience of combining first Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and later the British Commonwealth, can look at federation without shivering.

The fires of war are burning up much dross of non-essentials and throwing a clear light on ways to preserve liberty and peace.

Added Costs of War

America already has felt heavily the costs of matching the potential thrust of German armaments. Now it begins to feel the burden of matching Nazi gun-backed methods of barter and trade.

Simultaneously with a unanimous Senate vote to refuse to recognize any transfer of sovereignty among European Powers in the Western Hemisphere, the Administration has moved to set up a $2,000,000,000 Inter-American Export Corporation. This would seek to act as sole trading agency for the nations of North and South America as a defense against terms of barter which a victorious Germany would almost surely endeavor to impose.

The objects of such a corporation are necessary and good. But the accomplishment of its purposes involves a very complicated business and could hardly avoid being immensely costly to American taxpayers in the end.

The fact may as well be faced that in order to absorb the large volume of trade which normally has gone to Germany, Italy, and possibly France, from Latin-American countries, the United States must buy tremendous quantities of commodities which it already produces to the extent of surpluses within its own borders. These include Argentinian beef and wheat, Chilean copper, and many other products. The export pool plan necessarily contemplates that the United States will purchase these in the hope of disposing of them to advantage. The objections already heard from Western States with reference to South American beef and copper may be imagined again.

This subsidizing of Latin-American production, if it is carried out, must be counted as one more item in the costs of a contest in which the United States is already and inescapably involved, a war for the return of world trade to a free instead of a militarized basis.

America's Sweet Singer

Bardstown, Kentucky, is the appropriately named place where "Kentucky" Colonels—from Shirley Temple to Marvin McIntyre—have been invited to gather July 4 to pay tribute, along with other visitors, to Stephen Foster on the poet's 114th anniversary.

"My Old Kentucky Home," one of the best known of his songs, is more than a nostalgic piece about the South. Like many of Foster's lyrics, it invokes all that is best of home everywhere. A great American folk song, its appeal is universal. It was at Bardstown in the home of a kinsman, that Foster is said to have gained inspiration for his haunting melody.

While July 4 celebrates a Nation's independence, Stephen Foster, whom it also honors, symbolizes through his music values that will endure beyond the dust of cities and the clash of arms.

Alchemists and Junk Men

While modern chemists enjoy the spotlight with their various kinds of synthetic rubber—buna, thiokol, neoprene, and Ameripol—let a word be said for the humble junk man. The United States has consumed imported crude rubber at an average annual rate of 487,000 long tons since 1930. Americans are prolific consumers, which is the cue for the junk man's entrance with a modern version of an old song, "Any tires, any tubes, any galoshes today?"

An imposing army of some 5,000 wholesale junk men with 29,000 employees did a business of $400,000,000 in 1935. A large part of this was old rubber—enough to supply the unsung hero of today's preparedness scene, the rubber reclaiming industry, with an essential raw material and to provide exports of millions of pounds.

According to Everett G. Holt, rubber expert of the Department of Commerce, "the United States consumed 592,000 long tons of natural rubber, 170,000 long tons of reclaimed rubber, and 1,700 long tons of synthetic rubber" last year. In an emergency the junk men could supply more than half of America's need.

A survey of the reclaiming industry indicates a capacity in excess of 262,000 tons annually, a capacity which can be expanded if necessary. Compare this with existing capacity of several thousand tons at most of synthetic rubber. Then note the cost. The average value of reclaimed rubber in 1935 was 4.4 cents per pound, the average of crude rubber was 12.4 cents. It is estimated that artificial rubber would require a price of 22 cents per pound to justify production, or about twice the average price of crude natural rubber between 1931 and 1937.

One should not discount the potential importance of synthetic rubber or its usefulness where its properties excel natural rubber. But American manufacturers have approximately 265,000 tons of rubber on hand or en route, and the reclaiming industry is capable of providing nearly that much more annually. This amounts to a reserve of almost a year's consumption.

Thus there appears to be an ample cushion, especially if the accumulation of the stock pile is pushed, to permit development of synthetic sources if and when necessary.

Good Work in the Harbor

Removal of three abandoned seagoing vessels from the vicinity of the Meridian-Street bridge, which links East Boston with Chelsea, in Boston's upper harbor, suggests what else might be done towards cleaning up the harbor. Approximately fifty-nine other old wrecks await funds to pay for their removal.

The three hulks now removed were a distinct menace to safety. This newspaper urged their removal and found public sentiment strongly in favor. Efforts to secure funds from the Legislature resulted in $3,000 being appropriated, which was only a portion of the amount sought. Bids were sought and the lowest was $8,310. Then an East Boston man, familiar with the wrecks, agreed to remove the three hulks for money available, and accomplished the feat.

Boston's efficient Port Authority first took up cudgels in behalf of a clean-up of the harbor in 1931. More than $125,000 has already been expended and more than 100 wrecks removed or destroyed. The task is well on its way to completion.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Youth's Four-Point Program

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We, young Americans, representing all American political parties, all American faiths and creeds, have organized under the leadership of William Allen White's Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, to awaken our fellow citizens to the dangers awaiting America if the Nazi campaign for world domination is unchecked.

We recognize that the immediate threat against American lives, liberty, and security is a Nazi victory. Therefore, we are convinced that we should bring the greatest possible support, short of war, to the Allies who are now bearing the brunt of the world's struggle against this threat. It is far better to give such support today than to fight a war of tomorrow alone.

To this end we urge the President to take the following steps immediately:

1. To make available to the Allies as many planes as may, in the opinion of the President, be released without impairing our national defense.
2. To make available $100,000,000 for the purchase of clothing, supplies and food now in American storehouses, to be dispensed by properly constituted agencies for the aid of the five million Dutch, Belgian and French refugees within the war zone.
3. To stop the export of war materials into countries from which they may find their way to aggressor nations.
4. To take any other necessary measures, short of war, to assure the fullest possible support to the Allies.

We call upon fellow young Americans to join us in this action to defend our Nation. Interested young men and women who read this letter should respond by immediately forming a local committee of our Youth Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

All possible assistance will be given from national headquarters, 8 West 40th Street, New York.

CLENDENIN J. RYAN, JR.
ELIZABETH · DUVAL
HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE, JR.
ALFRED M. LILIENTHAL

"Is Democracy Functioning?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Intimate Message titled "Democracy Is Functioning," the question is asked, "Who dares to say that democracy is not functioning?"

In the first place it might be well to find out what is meant by the term "democracy."

Do we mean a system of government, a way of life, or just what do we mean?

We say a lot, and write a lot about it, but it has been my sad experience to fail to hear or find any definition of democracy which is understandable and at the same time realistic.

Is "democracy functioning" when we have two million unemployed, millions on WPA, millions more on direct relief, millions on city and town welfare? Is democracy functioning when a man over 40 can't get employment, when one-third of us are "ill fed, ill housed, and ill clad"?

I wonder whether or not "democracy is really functioning." GEORGE E. HASKELL

Everett, Mass.

"It's Smart to Abstain"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Indulgence in liquor is an economic waste, and with our European neighbors in extreme need we Americans cannot afford waste. Therefore I appeal to Monitor readers, youth or adult, to adopt this slogan, "It's Smart to Abstain," and in so doing one can help save thousands of dollars for The American Red Cross and other worthy relief organizations.

Boise, Idaho HUGO SCHROETER

Undaunted

—Ray in the Kansas City Star

Reversing the Modus

One cannot be blamed if one is skeptical of some of the high-powered tenets of popular psychology. For instance, there's a definite delight in being chosen as a friend and influenced by people. Tony, the cobbler and shoe-shiner, for example, is not one of those who bubbles over because you are his customer. He is a philosopher of first rank, a man of judgment, and a craftsman in his field.

"Tony," I said recently, "you are my friend, and I am yours, so I want to ask you a question. I've had my shoes made smiling in many cities, but you take the longest of any place I've ever been. You never seem to be rushed, even if three or four customers are waiting. You could do more business perhaps if you speeded up."

Tony smiled as he went on brushing, slowly, carefully. "What for you want to hurry so? Everybody hurry. Everybody rush. One time, long ago, I rush. From morning to night I hurry. I make more money, yes. But I get no fun in living. Now I take my time. My shop is quiet. You have said you like it. Other men say they like to come to me because I don't hurry. Now I enjoy every day all day long. Each job I do slow. Same way I work in my garden each night. Makes life better not to hurry too much."

Then there's "Aunt" Carrie who runs the notion store at the corner. No man could comprehend the stock in trade she carries. Most of it is composed of all the essentials that women need. But she also has newspapers and magazines, stationery, paper clips, heavy manila envelopes, and chocolate-covered peanut bars. "Almost all men like chocolate and peanuts," she remarked once as I bought a couple of bars for a midnight snack.

"Aunt" Carrie is a philosopher whose great strength is an ability to see to the heart of a problem. She influences people. Somewhere one has read a statement to the effect that one of life's secrets of success is to be influenced by the right people. Many men and women who buy their papers and magazines from her have formed the habit of passing knotty problems to her. "Aunt" Carrie has the ability to listen which is one of the outstanding traits of any true philosopher. When she says with a gentle smile, "It seems to me the right thing is this," one wonders why he couldn't see the difference between the right and wrong, as simply as she. One statement she made as we discussed an unusually tangled problem will always remain. "Usually, one can decide by asking, 'What is the kindest, or most honest thing to do?'"

Farmer John who runs a general dairy farm is reckoned one of the best farmers in the county. When he goes to the pasture, all the stock comes around him. I had heard that he and his wife were responsible for sending several boys and girls through college, and establishing the boys on farms. As the money was paid back, it went into a sort of revolving fund to help others.

When we first became acquainted through a local farm organization, it was noticeable that his neighbors trusted his judgment. When we exchanged visits, a shelf of David Grayson's books near his chair by the fireplace indicated his character.

From many good talks, one bit of his philosophy remains: "If you look for the best in people, you always find it! What one gets from life is peculiarly dependent upon what he looks for." H. S. P.

Down the Middle of the Road

Dark Dawn Over the Campus

By Erwin D. Canham

This was a glorious week-end in New England;—maybe the weather was just as fine in western Europe. Here, it was "commencement" week-end. Some thousands of young men and women, glowing with the beauty and freshness of their years, walked in cap and gown along grassy paths under fringed elms. We walked with them on one remote and lovely campus.

Remote and lovely it was. But remote in outward seeming only, and lovely when we forgot the world's agony without. We were all sober-visaged. Youth and elders alike. The world for none of us could be bounded by the fragrant, verdant walls and sky of the little academic scene. Something was happening in Europe which these young men and women had hoped would not be significant and impelling in their American lives, something that this generation which had been born just after the end of the last war had hoped to turn away from their world, something they have declined until recently to accept as a problem of their own, something they generally examined in terms of condemnation of the "war-mongering" of their elders.

Indeed, on one ancient campus on Saturday a student stood up with the "prize oration" to challenge the democracy-perilled thesis of his college president, stood up to speak for many another student in waving the banner of pacifism. Surely we can still be glad that he had free rein to do so. But his prize oration should have been open to last-minute revision. Events were happening too fast for memorized speeches.

* * *

For it is now becoming clear that the hopes for isolationism of these young people are destined to a sort of disappointment. True, the issue of aid to the Allies is becoming to a degree outmoded. It was by the week-end evident that American assistance could not be sent in sufficient speed or quantity to prevent the collapse of French resistance. Britain's prospects were also tragically obscure. But if aid to the Allies could no longer turn the immediate tide of battle, the challenge to America became all the greater.

Youth and maturity, Americans all, could agree on the imperative general objective: to organize the New World and the remaining free nations as aggressively for the salvation of democracy as the Nazis have organized Germany for aggression. The world can thank the Nazis for one thing: They have shown us all the power of organization. They have revealed the weakness of divided councils, of vacillation, of compromise. But the positive achievement of organizing Germany for military victory simply shows what can be done, even in the remaining free countries, if only they will unite with sufficient determination. The German triumph is the result of ruthless subordination of individual values to a single end. The democratic triumph can be based on a temporary but equally resolute subordination of the individual for the sake of saving the individual. Free peoples have often done it before. They can do it again.

* * *

Division of opinion can exist, surely, only on certain immediate steps of action, not on the long-range objectives nor the long-range methods. One thing only would be disastrous: further inaction. Surely youth, represented on all these campuses, is ready for this message. Surely our youth is waiting to be lifted outside itself just as Hitler youth was lifted outside itself, but for what we feel to be a far nobler goal: the salvation of the whole by the whole so that the individual may survive.

It is important to realize that no single generation in this new crusade need or can carry the major burden. Youth and maturity must both have loads, equally grievous, equally essential, equally "dangerous." There has been no cleavage of the generations in France; all have suffered, all have sacrificed. There are no real non-combatants.

So with our effort to prepare the remaining free nations, all must stand together. Those pink-cheeked boys and girls under the campus elms this week have only one part to play in our united struggle. It is that they may live in better times that we must spring to action now. Hitler has done it his way. We can do it ours. With unselfishness, wisdom, sacrifice and consecration we can do it. It is late. But it can never be too late for freedom to fight and to triumph.

The Wide Horizon

I Lived on Boulevard Raspail

By Sydney A. Clark

"I lived on Boulevard Raspail." All over our country thousands of people are making such remarks to their friends and neighbors, to chance acquaintances met in railway dining cars, to anybody who will listen. There is a bewilderment about this sort of gratuitous observation, an utter inability to grasp the implications of it. There is a sense of incredulity, of frustration, even of hot, just, anger. The thought of Paris-under-the-Nazi is something beyond conjuring.

Vienna-under-the-Nazi seemed bad enough twenty-seven months ago. We could hardly grasp even that. The subsequent fall of the capitals, like pins in a bowling alley, has increased in tempo and sweep, yet it has seemed quite unable to prepare our minds for the impossible catastrophe. Prague, Warsaw, Copenhagen, Oslo, the Hague, Brussels, Luxemburg—these could fall without jolting our faith in Paris. But on the morning of June 14 the Paris radio broadcasts began talking German. That *could not happen.*

I lived on Boulevard Raspail and this is true. The number was 13, if that matters, and the year was 1939. It was the fourth long stay with my family, the children attending Paris schools, I writing books and articles of travel, my wife typing them and keeping house for four. We all loved Paris and we learned to "integrate," as an old lady once remarked, to the mystification of the children. All of this I mention because it is typical of so many American families who have lived there at one time or another.

* * *

I lived on Boulevard Raspail and everything about that life rushes at me like cool rain hitting my face on a day of blistering heat. I was the first one up each morning, a fact which I recount with some pride since I find it hard to think of anything else in which I excelled. There was a long, narrow, dark corridor in our apartment and I used to traverse it from door to door bawling out, "Old Unpopular makes the rounds!"

"I wish you wouldn't *say* that, Daddy," from my sleepy son. "It's bad enough to be waked at all but that line—"

"I'll say you're unpopular," from my sleepy daughter.

I used to dress in the front parlor, a gilt and pink and clocks-that-don't-go affair, suggesting one or more of the Louis with a touch of the Second Empire, my purpose being to listen to the radio news broadcast of "Paris-Pay-Tay-Tay." Then I would take orders from the family for croissants, brioches, and baguettes, though I have to admit that my "integrating service" generally stopped at that point. My son was usually dispatched to the *boulangerie* on rue de Grenelle to buy the morning's stock of *petits pains.*

The household shopping, Paris style, was so fascinating that I almost, but not quite, envied my wife her daily tour. It ordinarily started with Couté's provision store across the boulevard, as bright and brilliant an emporium of gustatory temptations as one could find in either hemisphere. Then it would lead her up and down the parklike boulevard (Raspail) amid endless market booths whose husky, brazen-voiced women were bellowing their wares—as for example *"Les belles, les belles, les belles bananes!"* One could hear these lady-Stentors blocks away and their cries were an essential part of the beloved potpourri of Paris.

* * *

I devoted myself to my work—and I mean work, not mere Bohemian ink on the fingers—in the cafés of Montparnasse, whose din I found congenial to my muse. There, in all, I have written nearly a dozen books. Evenings we often "played" with our children as one could only play in the Paris-that-was. A favorite delight was to charter a fifth gallery loge at the opera at a cost of less than a dollar for the lot of us and see operas and ballets by one of the world's greatest companies. Only four of these lofty loges permitted any view whatever of the stage but my daughter quickly learned the ropes and would stand in line for an hour to secure one of them the minute tickets went on sale.

I lived on Boulevard Raspail. "In God's time," to quote Churchill's now immortal phrase, I hope to find this lively street and lovely city again free for free men and their families.

Food Stamps: Economic Make-Believe?

The United States Government is about to play store with the citizens of New York City. The stamp plan is coming.

The Government, under this game, gives relief clients a certain number of free blue stamps, which are good for so-called "surplus commodities" (a sacrilegious term to apply to butter and eggs) at any grocer's. The grocer solemnly accepts the blue stamps as if they were money. As the game proceeds, the grocer turns the stamps in at his bank. The bank takes them with a straight face. The game ends when the Government pays the bank off in cash.

The pretense is that the relief client is really a customer, which he isn't. It is a complicated piece of social fiction. Instead of putting on a bonnet and visiting the relief client with a basket under its arm, the Government has the relief client go through the motions of buying. The fiction is useful because it keeps the wheels of industry turning. But it is still playing store, a kind of economic make-believe.

I like the plan well enough. What's most interesting to me is that business never kicks against it, though it is by all odds one of the most complicated contraptions ever devised, a remote here-we-go-round-the-mulberry-bush experiment.

From the point of view of efficiency, almost every feature of the scheme is wrong. It compels the Government, in effect, to pay retail prices for foodstuffs it could buy much cheaper at wholesale. The direct intention of the plan is to raise the prices of certain foods for 99 per cent of the people by giving them away free to less than 1 per cent and thus getting the stuff off the market.

This amounts to a tax on the 99 per cent running to many times the dollar value of the food received by the poor. It has been calculated that reducing the visible supply of one food item by 1 per cent will raise the price 3 per cent. That this plan raises the price of food is the chief reason for its existence.

Why, then, are there no protests? The reason is that we have always used social fictions of one kind or another to keep business volume up, and this is only the last in a long list. Consider our gold-buying plan, which is really a food-stamp plan on a world scale.

We say, smugly, that England bought $504,000,000 of goods from us last year, and sold us only $148,000,000. That is a "favorable balance" for our side of $356,000,000. It seems miraculous that we can go on selling England so much more than we buy from her. It is miraculous and it isn't true.

For during last year we took $1,826,000,000 of gold from England. Our Government bought this metal at the artificial rate of $35 per ounce, accepting all that was offered. We have no need for the gold. We hardly have room for it by this time. But our purchase of England's gold enabled England to buy goods from us.

It is impossible to draw a line between this process and the food stamp plan in the Bronx. Our international trade rests on a yellow-stamp plan, called gold-buying. It, too, is a social fiction.

I like the food-stamp plan better because it is more honest and represents the first time in our history that we have used this social fiction on an individual scale in the home market. If playing let's-pretend fattens our people, then let's pretend, by all means.

The relief client carrying his blue stamps to market is no worse a customer than a foreign nation subsidized by gold-buying. Call him "Canada" or "Japan" as he walks down the street and you will understand his function perfectly. He is pretending to be a foreign market.—Samuel Grafton in the *New York Post.*